

## Migration Policies in Macau 2017-2019

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# IMISEM

EVERY IMMIGRANT IS AN EMIGRANT  
How Migration Policies Shape  
the Paths to Integration

IMISEM CASE REPORT  
Migration Policies in

## Macau

2017-2019

Coordinated by:


Luicy Pedroza  
Pau Palop-García  
So Young Chang

January 2022

# G I G A

German  Institute for Global and Area Studies  
Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien

## Imprint

The IMISEM CASE REPORTS are Open Access publications licensed under the CC BY 4.0  available for download free of charge at our Project Website: [www.imisem.info](http://www.imisem.info) as well as in the Social Science Open Access Repository, which will also host the IMISEM Dataset.

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant” (IMISEM) is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and developed at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza.

The case reports were authored by a multinational team of researchers coordinated by Luicy Pedroza, Pau Palop-García and So Young Chang. The team of authors (i.e., data collectors) comprised 18 persons (3 core researchers plus 15 student assistants and interns), in alphabetical order: Daniel Braga Nascimento, So Young Chang, Natalia Chudoba, Jenny García Ruales, Belén Goyeneche, Paula Koller, Elena Korshenko, Zihao Lin, Charlotte Metzger, Eduardo Pagés, Pau Palop-García, Luicy Pedroza, Barbara Pilz, Neslihan Önder, Mayya Solonina, Béla Soltész, Arnaz Tejakusuma, and Girindra Wiratni Puspa. For their commitment in the final editing phase, we acknowledge the valuable contributions of Great Uchechukwu Udochi and Micaela Lincango. We are also grateful for the institutional support of the GIGA, especially Peter Peetz, Petra Brandt, Sabine Barth, Jan Lüth, Bert Hoffmann and Verena Schweiger. We also thank Sonia Octavio and Bertram Richter for their support in the cover design and Andrew Crawford for his work in programming the website for the publication of these reports in addition to all the visualizations linked to the IMISEM dataset. Authors alone are responsible for the content of the reports. GIGA and the editors cannot be held liable for any errors and omissions, or for any consequences arising from the use of the information provided.

The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. For maximal transparency, this report follows the structure of the original questionnaire which the team used to collect the information. That tool -an empty questionnaire- is also available in our Project Website for anyone who would like to work further, either to update the cases in the IMISEM sample, or to collect information for cases which were not included in the IMISEM sample. The IMISEM Team encourages both kinds of extensions, which would be very valuable contributions to the scholarly community working on comparative migration policies.

This report you are about to open has been automatically created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset, with an R script (version 2.0) coded by Pau Palop-García. Editors of the IMISEM Case Reports: Dr. Luicy Pedroza & Dr. Pau Palop-García.

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## About IMISEM

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant (IMISEM)” is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and hosted at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. Its main distinctive feature is that it adopts a comprehensive view of migration policy. This includes not only the policies that regulate the stages of entry, immigrant residence and integration to citizenship access, but also encompasses the stages of emigration, emigrant rights abroad, and retention of citizenship. Thus, this project bridges for the first time the two sides of migration policy which both the policy and research communities have assumed to exist, but which so far have not been systematically analyzed in their connections. By collecting information on a vast array of information for policies across these six areas (three “stages” \* two “sides”) for 32 cases from three world regions, we hope to offer the scholarly and policy communities the resources to discover connections between the different areas of migration policy within and across cases as well as noteworthy migration policy innovations in so far little-known cases in the world. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza. The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. This report has been created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset.

## The IMISEM case sample

The sample of 32 cases across Asia, Europe, and Latin America were selected based on heterogeneity in the level of economic development, levels of both flows and stocks of emigrants as well as immigrants, and then finally chosen upon taking into consideration the linguistic abilities and other pragmatic concerns that were decisive for the research team’s ability to explore and understand legal sources and policy regulations of the polities. The cases included in the sample are Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, People’s Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

We use the terms “country” and “state” in all the reports for purposes of consistency, but we are aware that some of the *politie*s that we have included in the sample would require a different treatment because of situations of subordination to a higher-level political community (as in the cases of Hong Kong and Macau as Special Administrative Regions) or contested sovereignty issues (as in the case of Taiwan). We kindly ask our readers to bear in mind these important characteristics for any interpretation of the data presented.

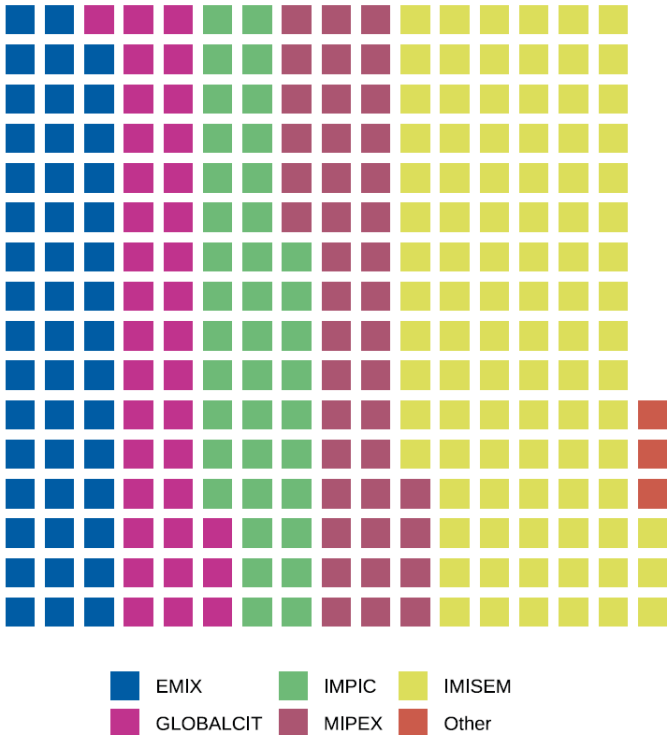
## About the IMISEM Questionnaire

For maximal transparency, this report follows the same structure of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool (a questionnaire) which the team used to gather the information. This questionnaire was not distributed to experts to be filled in, but rather served as a systematic tool with which the data collectors/authors were able to collect information in an orderly, systematic, and comparable manner across cases. A template of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool is available for download on our website. It is important for us, the IMISEM Team, to acknowledge how the IMISEM Data Collection Tool builds on previous efforts in

data collection on migration policies. The strategy behind the selection of questions was the following: first, based on a wide survey of the literature, we decided which dimensions and sub-dimensions of policies were relevant for our research goals and noted down the questions that we deemed necessary to gather the information for each of the IMISEM dimensions. Second, we did a thorough review of all the questionnaires produced by previous projects and selected from them those that covered the policy dimensions identified in our initial literature review. As a final step, we came up with new questions that covered those areas that had not been addressed by previous projects and yet seemed crucial to understand migration policies comprehensively and across the three regions that we cover.

The final version includes 288 main questions (and over 800 sub-questions), 90 of which (31.3 %) are original formulations of the IMISEM project and 198 are based on questions developed previously by projects such as [IMPIC](#), [EMIX](#), [GLOBALCIT](#) and [MIPEX](#). The first draft of our Data Collection Tool was piloted on a case from each region and thereafter went through several revisions to refine and modify the wording of questions. As none of the existing tools we drew on had included Asian cases in their original sample, it was important that our tool itself reflected policies that we might encounter in the broader sample pool with their apparent priorities and specificities. An example of this is the addition of questions on broker agencies that assist potential migrants with emigration and immigration, which are highly visible actors in several Asian cases. Adapting questions coming from projects that had originally focused on European cases only also meant discarding items that captured regulations applicable only for European migrants/citizens (i. e. for the European cases in our sample we collect information that applies to “third-country nationals”). The iterative process of piloting and refining questions led to the final version of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool. Figure 1 shows the origin of the questions that are included in our questionnaire.

Figure 1: Origin of the questions included in the IMISEM Data Collection Tool



Each square represents a main question of the IMISEM Questionnaire/Data Collection Tool.

Source: Own elaboration.

## Format of the answers contained in this report

The format of the answers that we present in this report follows the needs of the team to have comparable answers, so that we could more easily assign a numerical code later and therefore produce a dataset which lends itself to different analyses. Yet, we also wanted to include an explanation of the answer in some detail so that our readers can understand how we interpreted the sources and why we assigned a certain code. The importance of including an explanation for each answer cannot be understated. The explanations allow us to add nuance to the instances where there is room for debate and contestation over the interpretation of regulations. By explaining our answers, we hope to increase the transparency of the steps between data collection and data coding, and to invite other researchers to draw their own interpretations and conclusions, which may differ from our own.

Each of the answers in this report is composed of four fields:

**Answer:** this field contains the qualitative answer to the given question (for instance, “yes” or “no”).

**Code:** this field contains the quantitative answer to the given question. This reflects how we translated the qualitative answer into a number or code (for instance, “yes” can be coded as 0, and “no” as 1). The codes allow us to create composite indicators and compare across cases. The transformation of the qualitative answers into codes have been carried out following the IMISEM Codebook, the free access to which is also available on our website.

**Explanation:** this field contains the interpretation for the answer. It is meant to help the reader understand the logic behind the qualitative answer given by the coder. It often refers to the regulations -or lack thereof- and explains how we understood it.

**Sources:** this field contains a description of the sources consulted by the collector/author to come up with the answer and the explanation. Usually, primary sources (such as laws, all kinds of regulations and official government websites) are provided first, followed by consultations with official authorities (if the team considered necessary to corroborate information or decide for an interpretation), and secondary sources.

## Format of the sources

We used a shortened version of the Chicago style for the citation of the different sources to reduce the length of the reports. The sources include the name of the web page, publication, report or legal document in the original language, followed by the translation in English within “[ ]”. Given the complexity of the questions, answering many of them required using more than one source. Therefore, in a single question, several references appear in the same paragraph. They are separated by the following sign: “/”.

For example, the following format was used for legal documents, the most used type of source:

Name of regulation in original language [Name of regulation in English]. Year of enactment (Year of the version). Art. X.

Example: Constitución Española [Spanish Constitution]. 1978 (1992). Art. 78.

## **Varieties of Standard English**

In accordance with the diversity of nationalities and backgrounds in our team, we decided against homogenizing the use of English, which means that readers will find different spelling norms being applied across reports. We followed the use that is customary in the case we collected information for or that which our collectors felt at ease with. The same principle applies to other languages, such as Spanish or German.

## **Contact**

We sincerely hope that our dataset proves useful for your purposes. Please let us know if you have any feedback at: [lpedroza@colmex.mx](mailto:lpedroza@colmex.mx) or find us through our ORCID numbers:

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# 1. Emigration policies

---

## 1.1. General

**EMIGRATION\_1: The attempt to leave the country is punishable by law.**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Macao residents have the freedom to migrate within the Macao Special Administrative Region and have the freedom to emigrate to other countries and regions. Macao residents have the freedom to travel and enter and exit and have the right to obtain various travel documents in accordance with the law. The holder of a valid travel document is free to leave the Macao Special Administrative Region without legal approval unless it is legally prohibited.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 33

**EMIGRATION\_2: Exit fees.**

**Prospective emigrants need to pay a fee before emigrating.**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no exit fees or deposits.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents". Access date not available. [https://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](https://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

**Amount of the fee in country of origin currency:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Amount of the fee in US Dollars:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Prospective emigrants need to make a deposit before emigrating:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no exit deposits.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents". Access date not available. [https://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](https://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

**Amount of the deposit in the currency of the country of origin:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Amount of the deposit in US Dollars:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRATION\_3: Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days.**

**Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision of a maximum of days abroad in main regulations.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents". Access date not available. [https://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](https://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

**Maximum number of days that citizens can stay abroad:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## 1.2. Documentation

### 1.2.1. Passport

#### **EMIGRATION\_4: Cost of ordinary passport.**

**Cost of ordinary passport in country currency (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):**

Answer: 300

Code: 300

Explanation: General cost of passport is MOP 300.

Sources: Identification Services Bureau. "Macau SAR Passport". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport_e.jsp).

**Cost of ordinary passport in US Dollars (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):**

Answer: 36.36

Code: 36.36

Explanation: General cost of passport is MOP 300 (USD 37,36).

Sources: Identification Services Bureau. "Macau SAR Passport". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport_e.jsp).

#### **EMIGRATION\_5: Maximum length of procedure to process passport.**

**Maximum length of procedure to process passport is specified in the regulations or information on the average length is provided by official sources (if there are different lengths, use the minimum):**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Normal maximum length of procedure is 10 working days. If the procedure is specified as urgent, the length is 2 working days. The expected collection date is counted from the following day after submission of all necessary documents to DSI. Under special circumstances, the expected

collection date would be adjusted. In case of damaged, stolen or lost the former Macao SAR Travel Permit or Macao SAR Passport, the re-issuance time of the new passport is 60 days at maximum. Urgent application is not accepted under normal circumstances except written request and supporting documents are submitted. The approval result will be informed within 2 working days.

Sources: Identification Services Bureau. "Macao SAR Passport". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport_e.jsp).

**Maximum length of procedure to process passport (in days):**

Answer: 10

Code: 10

Explanation: Normal maximum length of procedure is 10 working days. If the procedure is specified as urgent, the length is 2 working days. The expected collection date is counted from the following day after submission of all necessary documents to DSI. Under special circumstances, the expected collection date would be adjusted. In case of damaged, stolen or lost the former Macao SAR Travel Permit or Macao SAR Passport, the re-issuance time of the new passport is 60 days at maximum. Urgent application is not accepted under normal circumstances except written request and supporting documents are submitted. The approval result will be informed within 2 working days.

Sources: Identification Services Bureau. "Macao SAR Passport". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport_e.jsp).

**Maximum length of procedure to process passport (by categories):**

Answer: From 0 to 2 months

Code: 1

Explanation: Normal maximum length of procedure is 10 working days. If the procedure is specified as urgent, the length is 2 working days. The expected collection date is counted from the following day after submission of all necessary documents to DSI. Under special circumstances, the expected collection date would be adjusted. In case of damaged, stolen or lost the former Macao SAR Travel Permit or Macao SAR Passport, the re-issuance time of the new passport is 60 days at maximum. Urgent application is not accepted under normal circumstances except written request and supporting documents are submitted. The approval result will be informed within 2 working days.

Sources: Identification Services Bureau. "Macao SAR Passport". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport_e.jsp).

**EMIGRATION\_6. Renewal of passport from abroad is possible:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Renewal of passport from abroad is possible via the Postal Application Service system of Identification Services Bureau [身份證明局] of Macao SAR government.

Sources: Identification Services Bureau. "Macao SAR Passport". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport_e.jsp).



## 1.2.2. Other requirements

### **EMIGRATION\_7. Local police certificate is necessary to emigrate:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: A police certificate is not necessary to emigrate.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

### **EMIGRATION\_8. Superior/employer's permission is necessary to emigrate:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: A provision for a superior/employer's permission to emigrate is not included in main regulations.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

### **EMIGRATION\_9. Proof of income is necessary to emigrate:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: A provision for a proof of income necessary to emigrate is not included in main regulations.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

### **EMIGRATION\_10. Registration abroad is mandatory.**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations for a mandatory registry abroad.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

### 1.3. Quotas and restrictions

#### EMIGRATION\_11. Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity.

**Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity exist in the country:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for quotas to emigrate in main regulations.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

**Quota to emigrate for 2017:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### EMIGRATION\_12: Quotas to emigrate based on income.

**Quotas to emigrate based on income exist in the country:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for quotas to emigrate in main regulations.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

**Quota to emigrate for 2017:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### EMIGRATION\_13. Those who are liable for military conscription are allowed to emigrate:

Answer: Not applicable (no military conscription in country of study)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Chinese Macao Residents are not subject to PRC military conscription.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

#### **EMIGRATION\_14: Banned countries for emigration.**

**There are countries that are banned as destination for emigrants:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision of banned countries in main regulations.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

#### **List of countries banned for citizens in 2017:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Number of countries banned for citizens in 2017:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **EMIGRATION\_15. Higher education graduates must pay an education "tax" (or compensation) to be able to emigrate:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No education tax for higher education graduates in main provisions.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. 2018. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents | Public Security Police Force." Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

**EMIGRATION\_16. Recipients of state scholarship are banned from emigrating:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Committed to serve in the Macao Special Administrative Region or the Mainland within six months after the completion of the course or the stipend of the bursary. The service period is not less than the duration of the grant. In the event that the above obligations are not fulfilled, the full amount already collected shall be repaid.

Sources: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. 2018. "大專助學金計劃 [College Bursary Program]". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://portal.dsej.gov.mo/webdsejspace/internet/category/learner/Inter\\_main\\_page.jsp?id=8744](http://portal.dsej.gov.mo/webdsejspace/internet/category/learner/Inter_main_page.jsp?id=8744).

**EMIGRATION\_17: Ban for specific civil professional groups.**

**There is an emigration ban for specific professional group(s):**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for a ban in main regulations.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit Procedures for Macao Residents". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_20\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_20_1.html).

**There is a ban for medical doctors:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**There is a ban for other professions:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRATION\_18. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by a supervisor:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRATION\_19. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by an official authority.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## **1.4. Policy incentives**

**EMIGRATION\_20. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to encourage emigration:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No public records show that such information campaign sponsored by Macao SAR government to encourage emigration exists.

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRATION\_21. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to discourage emigration:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No public records show that such information campaign sponsored by Macao SAR government to discourage emigration exists.

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRATION\_22. Existence of license system to recognize and authorize emigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitating the immigration process to emigrants):**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for a license system in main regulations.

Sources: 第 8/1999 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. / 第 8/2009 [Law No. 8/2009]. 2009.

### **EMIGRATION\_23: Emigration lump sum.**

**State of origin pays a lump sum incentive to citizens willing to emigrate:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for a lump sum in main regulations.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. / 第 8/2009 號法律 [Law No. 8/2009]. 2009.

**Register the amount of the sum in country currency:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Register the amount of the sum in US Dollars:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRATION\_24. State of origin allows citizens willing to emigrate the withdrawal of accumulated social benefits (e.g. unemployment benefits) in a single transfer.**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 31 and 33 of Law 4/2010 of the Social security system establish the early payment of pensions is only possible if the beneficiary is above 60 years old and fulfill other requirements (usually

living in the Macao Special Administrative Region for at least seven years; and having contributed at least to the social security system Sixty months).

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010. Art. 31 and 33.

## 1.5. Penalties

**EMIGRATION\_25: Loss of private property.**

**Risk of losing real state in case of emigration:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**Risk of losing bank accounts in case of emigration:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: 第 8/1999 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**EMIGRATION\_26: Re-entry ban.**

**Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by naturalization:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 33 of Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China establishes that Macao residents have the freedom to migrate within the Macao Special Administrative Region and have the freedom to emigrate to other countries and regions. Macao residents have the freedom to travel and enter and exit, and have the right to obtain various travel documents in accordance with the law. The holder of a valid travel document is free to leave the Macao Special Administrative Region without legal approval unless it is legally prohibited.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 33.

**Re-entry ban applies after how many months of residence abroad?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 33 of Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China establishes that Macao residents have the freedom to migrate within the Macao Special Administrative Region and have the freedom to emigrate to other countries and regions. Macao residents have the freedom to travel and enter and exit, and have the right to obtain various travel documents in accordance with the law. The holder of a valid travel document is free to leave the Macao Special Administrative Region without legal approval unless it is legally prohibited.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 33.

**Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth after how many months of residence abroad?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 33 of Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China establishes that Macao residents have the freedom to migrate within the Macao Special Administrative Region and have the freedom to emigrate to other countries and regions. Macao residents have the freedom to travel and enter and exit, and have the right to obtain various travel documents in accordance with the law. The holder of a valid travel document is free to leave the Macao Special Administrative Region without legal approval unless it is legally prohibited.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 33.



**Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality after how many months of residence abroad?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRATION\_27. Existence of sanctions (other than a re-entry ban) for overstaying abroad:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## **1.6. Administration**

**EMIGRATION\_28. Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:**

**Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Office of Public Security Police Force / PSP [治安警察局] of Macao SAR Government. The Immigration Office is responsible for implementing and monitoring immigration policy, inspecting of passengers entering and leaving the sea, land and air and handling of residence or settlement applications for non-residents and issuing relevant documents.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. “治安警察局 [Public Security Police Force].” Accessed April 15, 2019. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_org\\_3\\_sm.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_org_3_sm.html).

**Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in original language:**

Answer: 治安警察局

**Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in English:**

Answer: The Immigration Office of Public Security Police Force / PSP of Macao SAR Government

**Place in the administrative hierarchy:**

Answer: No answer

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## 2. Emigrant policies

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### 2.1. Policies of representation

#### 2.1.1. Electoral rights

##### **EMIGRANT\_1. Voting is mandatory for citizens residing abroad:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Voting is not mandatory for nationals to vote (in-country or abroad). Article 2 of Law No. 21/2017 on election eligibility states: "The following persons are eligible for election: (1) Natural persons who are at least 18 years of age and are permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region; Article 3 of Law No. 21/2017 Voting eligibility: A natural person referred to in item (1) above, if registered as a voter and registered in the last completed register of voters before the date of publication of the election date, is presumed to be eligible for voting in a direct election."

Sources: 第 21/2017 號行政長官批示 [Chief Executive Order No. 21/2017]. 2017. Arts. 2 and 3.

##### **Does the country have presidential elections?**

Answer: No, the country does not held democratic elections

Code: 3

##### **Does the country have a bicameral system (e.g. composed of a Lower House and an Upper House, or an originating chamber and a reviewer chamber)?**

Answer: No, the country only has a Lower House

Code: 2

### *Presidential elections*

##### **EMIGRANT\_2. Can non-resident citizens vote in national presidential elections from abroad?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

##### **EMIGRANT\_3. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national presidential elections from abroad?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## *Legislative elections*

### Lower House (National Elections)

#### **EMIGRANT\_4. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (Lower House) from abroad?**

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 2 of Chief Executive No. 21/2017 establishes that only permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region can participate in legislative elections.

Sources: 第 21/2017 號行政長官批示 [Chief Executive Order No. 21/2017]. 2017. Art. 2.

#### **EMIGRANT\_5. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Lower House) from abroad?**

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 5 of Chief Executive No. 21/2017 establishes that only permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region can stand as candidates in legislative elections.

Sources: 第 21/2017 號行政長官批示 [Chief Executive Order No. 21/2017]. 2017. Art. 5.

### Upper House (National Elections)

#### **EMIGRANT\_6. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (Upper House) from abroad?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_7. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Upper House) from abroad?**

Answer: Non applicable (no Upper House elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

*Registration*

**EMIGRANT\_8. Registration in the electoral roll for non-resident citizens:**

Answer: Non applicable (non-resident citizens cannot vote)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

*Remote voting*

**EMIGRANT\_9. Voting methods from abroad:**

**Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Electronic voting:**

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Proxy voting:**

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Postal voting:**

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Personal voting in consulates or embassies:**

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Ad hoc polling stations:**

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

*Special representation*

**EMIGRANT\_10: Emigrant special representation.**

**Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's Lower House?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the Lower House:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Number of special emigrant districts in the Lower House:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's Upper House?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the Upper House:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Number of special emigrant districts in the Upper House:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### *Remote voting implementation*

**EMIGRANT\_11. External voting has been implemented (non-resident citizens have been able to vote from abroad in the past elections):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_12. In case external voting has not been implemented after its adoption, what are the main reasons?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## **2.1.2. Regulation of political competition abroad**

### *Party offices in the state of reception*

**EMIGRANT\_13. Offices of political parties are legally allowed abroad:**

Answer: No specific regulation of offices abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no specific regulation regarding external political offices, but there is information about the prohibition of Macao political groups from establishing contact with foreign groups. Art. 23 of Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's republic of China establishes that the Macao Special Administrative Region shall enact legislation to prohibit any treason, secession, sedition, subversion of the Central People's Government and theft of state secrets. It shall prohibit foreign political organizations or groups from conducting political activities in the Macao Special Administrative Region and shall prohibit political organizations or groups of the Macao Special Administrative Region from establishing contacts with foreign political organizations or groups.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

**EMIGRANT\_14. Actual existence of permanent offices of home country parties abroad which target emigrants in order to capture funding for campaigns or political support:**



Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_15. Register the list of countries (in English) in which the three biggest political parties of the state of origin have offices abroad (consider parties or political movements with the highest number of votes in the last national legislative election).**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_16. Could external party offices receive public funding from state of origin?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### *Political campaigns*

**EMIGRANT\_17. Electoral campaigns abroad for home elections are legally regulated:**

Answer: Specific prohibition of campaigns abroad

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 23 of Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's republic of China establishes that the Macao Special Administrative Region shall enact legislation to prohibit any treason, secession, sedition, subversion of the Central People's Government and theft of state secrets. It shall prohibit foreign political organizations or groups from conducting political activities in the Macao Special Administrative Region and shall prohibit political organizations or groups of the Macao Special Administrative Region from establishing contacts with foreign political organizations or groups.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 23.

**EMIGRANT\_18. Actual existence of campaigns abroad for home elections:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_19. Existence of public funding for electoral campaigns in state of residence:**

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

*Membership in political parties*

**EMIGRANT\_20. Emigrant membership to home country political parties:**

Answer: Not regulated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: There is no “political party” in the strict sense in Macao but rather “Political Associations” which are not linked to legislative elections. This said, in the Law 2/99/M there are no restrictions for non-residents to join associations in Macao.

Sources: 第 2/99/M 號法律 [Law No. 2/99/M]. 1999.

**2.1.3. Consultative bodies**

**2.1.4. Consultative bodies at the national level**

**EMIGRANT\_21. Existence of a consultative body on emigrant issues:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No consultative body of emigrants at the national level.

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_22. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_23. Composition of the consultative body:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_24. Who chairs the consultative body?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_25. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_26. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_27. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness**

**Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

*Consultative bodies at the consular level*

**EMIGRANT\_28. Existence of a consultative body of emigrants at the consular level.**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No consultative body of emigrants at the consular level.

Sources: Web research

**EMIGRANT\_29. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_30. Composition of the consultative body:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_31. Who chairs the consultative body?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_32. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_33. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_34. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness**

**Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### **2.1.5. Funding of emigrant associations**

**EMIGRANT\_35. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No funding for emigrant associations found.

Sources: Not applicable

## **2.2. Economic Policies**

### **2.2.1. Remittances**

**EMIGRANT\_36. Government program/strategy to attract remittances from emigrants.**

**Existence of a government program to attract remittances from emigrants:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of programs to attract remittances found.

Sources: Not applicable

**Measures to improve banking channels for remittances:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Existence of fee controls for remittances:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Remittances used for a co-development scheme (if remittances are used by the state of origin to fund development policies):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## 2.2.2. Investment

**EMIGRANT\_37. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.):**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of programs to attract investments found.

Sources: Web research

## 2.2.3. Brain circulation networks

**EMIGRANT\_38. Networks aiming to build connections between emigrants and the state of origin to share knowledge.**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of brain circulation networks found.

Sources: Web research

## 2.2.4. Return policies

**EMIGRANT\_39. Recognition of academic and professional qualifications acquired in the state of residence:**

**Recognition in state of origin of academic and professional qualifications emigrants acquired in the state of residence:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no public service provided by Macao SAR government that is related to the recognition of overseas qualifications [學歷](Public Services). A relevant service is private translation certification and identification [私人翻譯件認證及鑑定], which doesn't explicitly exclude non-resident individuals (eligible are "citizens and private entities").

Sources: Macao SAR Government. "Public Services". Accessed November 4, 2018.  
<https://www.gov.mo/en/about-government/service-list/>.

**Timeframe for the recognition of academic/professional qualifications obtained abroad. If there are several processes (i.e. automatic, for higher education, for primary education.), register the one with the lengthier timeframe:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_40. Communication campaigns aiming to convince emigrants to return to home country:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of campaigns aiming to convince emigrants to return found.

Sources: Web research



**EMIGRANT\_41. Existence of brain gain programs developed by the government targeting highly qualified emigrants:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of brain gain programs found.

Sources: Web research

**EMIGRANT\_42. Existence of welfare provisions or benefits that aim at facilitating the reintegration of emigrants in the home society:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of welfare provisions for returnees found.

Sources: Web research

## **2.3. Social Policies**

### **2.3.1. Retirement benefits**

**EMIGRANT\_43. Retirement benefits after emigration (i.e. pensions):**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 31 of Law No. 4/2010 establishes that it is possible to retain retirement benefits after emigration as long as the applicant has reached 65 years of age, has ordinarily lived in Macao SAR for at least 7 years and has contributed to the social security system for more than 60 months.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010.

### **2.3.2. Health care benefits**

**EMIGRANT\_44. Health care benefits.**

**Health coverage can be extended abroad (access to health services covered by the healthcare system in country of origin):**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision of extension of health coverage abroad in main regulations.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010.

**Emigrants can keep their health insurance in the state of origin and access health care services when they visit the state of origin:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 43 of the Law 4/2010 establishes that it is possible to maintain sickness allowance in Macao under the condition that the applicant has contributed to the social security system for at least 9 months within 12 months before the start of the illness period.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010.

**Emigrants can pay for their families' contributions to the public health care scheme of the state of origin:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for the possibility to pay the contributions of family members residing in Macao.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010.

### 2.3.3. Education

**EMIGRANT\_45. Education programs for emigrants.**

**Emigrants can access scholarships awarded by the state of origin in the same conditions as resident citizens:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of emigrant access to scholarships found.

Sources: Web research

**State of origin has created schools abroad where emigrants can access education provided by the state of origin (i.e. follow the same curricula as schools in country of origin):**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of the existence of schools abroad found.

Sources: Web research

**State of origin offers language courses to emigrants to learn the language of the state of reception:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of the existence of language and cultural courses for children of emigrants found.

Sources: Web research

## **2.4. Cultural policies**

### **2.4.1. Visits to country of origin**

**EMIGRANT\_46. State of origin organizes visits to the origin country for emigrants on a regular basis:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of the existence of organized emigrants visits found.

Sources: Web research

### **2.4.2. Language courses for emigrants**

**EMIGRANT\_47. State of origin finances cultural courses for learning the culture and traditions of the country of origin (this could include language courses to learn the language of origin):**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of language courses for emigrants found.

Sources: Web research

## **2.5. Obligations**

### **2.5.1. Military service**

#### **EMIGRANT\_48. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with military service:**

Answer: No existence of military service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: There is no military service obligation in Macao SAR.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

### **2.5.2. Social service**

#### **EMIGRANT\_49. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with social service:**

Answer: No existence of social service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: There is no social service obligation in Macao SAR.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

### **2.5.3. Taxes**

#### **EMIGRANT\_50. Obligation to pay taxes in state of origin**

##### **Emigrant must pay income taxes in state of origin:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision of income taxes for emigrants in main regulations.

Sources: Not applicable

**There are special taxes for emigrants:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no specific taxes for emigrants in main regulations.

Sources: Not applicable

## **2.6. Administration**

### **2.6.1. Home country administration**

**EMIGRANT\_51. Existence of a home country administration agency/body for emigrants in state of origin.**

**Existence of institution/agency with competencies for emigrant policies:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Macao Government does not have an administrative agency for emigrant affairs.

Sources: Not applicable

**Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in original language:**

Answer: Not applicable

**Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in English:**

Answer: Not applicable

**EMIGRANT\_52. Place in the administrative hierarchy:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## 2.6.2. Consular network

### EMIGRANT\_53: Number of consulates.

**Number of consular missions deployed by the state of origin (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):**

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no overseas consular network set up by Macao government (but rather by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC Central Government).

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

**Number of countries in which the state of origin has a consular mission (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):**

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no overseas consular network set up by Macao government (but rather by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC Central Government).

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

## 2.6.3. New consular functions

### EMIGRANT\_54: Extensions to the consular network services.

**Existence of mobile consulates:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no overseas consular network set up by Macao government (but rather by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC Central Government).

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

**Consulates open on weekends on a regular basis (e.g. once monthly):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no overseas consular network set up by Macao government (but rather by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC Central Government).

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

**Consulates offer some services online:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no overseas consular network set up by Macao government (but rather by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC Central Government).

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

**EMIGRANT\_55: Adoption of new consular functions.**

**Consulates offer financial consultancy:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no overseas consular network set up by Macao government (but rather by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC Central Government).

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

**Consulates offer psychological consultancy:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no overseas consular network set up by Macao government (but rather by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC Central Government).

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

**Consulates offer health services:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no overseas consular network set up by Macao government (but rather by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC Central Government).

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

#### **2.6.4. Special offices**

**EMIGRANT\_56. Existence of special migrant offices in state of reception created by state of origin (e.g. offices for migrant workers):**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision.

Sources: Web research



### 3. Emigrant citizenship and nationality policies

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**CITNAT: Does the country make a distinction between citizenship and nationality?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Dual nationality is not recognized by the PRC Nationality Law and Chinese nationality will be involuntarily lost after acquiring a foreign nationality. However, in the Macao Interpretation, any Chinese citizens of Macao who holds a Portuguese travel document or travel documents issued by a foreign country where they have gained the right of abode may continue to use that document to travel to other countries.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 1 and 2.

#### 3.1. Emigrant nationality

##### 3.1.1. Dual nationality for emigrants

**EMINAT\_1. Deprivation of nationality for having acquired a foreign nationality.**

**Loss of nationality for acquisition of foreign citizenship (nationals by birth):**

Answer: Lapse upon acquisition of foreign citizenship

Code: 0

Explanation: Dual nationality is not recognized by the PRC Nationality Law and Chinese nationality will be involuntarily lost after acquiring a foreign nationality. However, in the Macao Interpretation, any Chinese citizens of Macao who holds a Portuguese travel document or travel documents issued by a foreign country where they have gained the right of abode may continue to use that document to travel to other countries.

Sources: 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China]. 2003(1980). Art. 3 and 9. / 第 5/1999 號行政長官批示 [Chief Executive Order No. 5/1999]. 1999.

**Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Nationality can be withdrawn only if person was born abroad:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Nationality can be withdrawn only if person acquires citizenship of other country voluntarily:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Loss of nationality can be prevented:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Dual nationality is not recognized by the PRC Nationality Law and Chinese nationality will be involuntarily lost after acquiring a foreign nationality. However, in the Macao Interpretation, any Chinese citizens of Macao who holds a Portuguese travel document or travel documents issued by a foreign country where they have gained the right of abode may continue to use that document to travel to other countries.

Sources: 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China]. 2003(1980). Art. 3 and 9. / 第 5/1999 號行政長官批示 [Chief Executive Order No. 5/1999]. 1999.

### **3.1.2. Dual nationality only for some countries of residence**

**EMINAT\_2. Dual nationality only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries.**

**Dual nationality is only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries with which state of origin has signed treaties:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Which countries:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### **3.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad**

**EMINAT\_3: Loss of nationality after residence abroad.**

**Country of origin deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:**

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: PRC nationals by birth who emigrated will not be deprived of their Chinese nationality because of residence abroad unless they have acquired a foreign nationality and applied to renounce their Chinese nationality.

Sources: 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China]. 2003(1980). Art. 9-11.

**Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad for 20 years or more:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Nationality can be withdrawn only if person has another citizenship:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Country of origin deprives their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:**

Answer: No provision = 1

Code: 1

Explanation: Citizens by naturalization who emigrated will not be deprived of their PRC nationality because of residence abroad unless they have acquired a foreign nationality and actively renounced their Chinese nationality.

Sources: 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China]. 2003(1980). Art. 9-11.

### **3.1.4. Jus sanguinis for emigrants**

**EMINAT\_4: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad.**

**Country of origin permit parents to confer their nationality on their children who are born abroad:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The children born abroad shall have Chinese nationality, provided that (1) at least one of their parents is a Chinese national, and (2) the children have not acquired foreign nationality at birth.

Sources: 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China]. 2003(1980). Art. 5.

**Transfer of nationality is applicable to:**

Answer: No limit

Code: 0

Explanation: The children born abroad shall have Chinese nationality, provided that (1) at least one of their parents is a Chinese national, and (2) the children have not acquired foreign nationality at birth.

Sources: 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China]. 2003(1980). Art. 5.

### **3.1.5. Jus sanguinis across generations**

**EMINAT\_5: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad from former citizens.**

**Country of origin permits children who are born abroad to adopt the nationality of parents who are former citizens**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provisions exist for children of former citizens.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 [Application for Naturalization]”. Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

**Transfer of nationality is applicable to:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### **3.1.6. Renunciation of nationality is possible**

**EMINAT\_6: Voluntary renunciation of nationality abroad is possible.**

**Country of origin provides for a national citizen that resides abroad to voluntarily renounce his/her nationality:**

Answer: Renunciation is possible

Code: 1

Explanation: Supporting documents for the application for renunciation of Chinese nationality through Macao Identification Services Bureau include copy of Macao identity card, birth certificate, marital status certificate, Chinese nationality certificate, and proof of having other nationality or being required to renounce Chinese nationality.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 [Application for Naturalization]”. Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

**Renunciation abroad is only possible if person has another nationality:**

Answer: Yes, person renouncing has to show prove of another nationality

Code: 1

Explanation: Supporting documents for the application for renunciation of Chinese nationality through Macao Identification Services Bureau include copy of Macao identity card, birth certificate, marital

status certificate, Chinese nationality certificate, and proof of having other nationality or being required to renounce Chinese nationality.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 [Application for Naturalization]”. Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

**Renunciation abroad is only possible if person was born outside of the country or acquired citizenship of the country by naturalization:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Supporting documents for the application for renunciation of Chinese nationality through Macao Identification Services Bureau include copy of Macao identity card, birth certificate, marital status certificate, Chinese nationality certificate, and proof of having other nationality or being required to renounce Chinese nationality.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 [Application for Naturalization]”. Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

### **3.1.7. Reacquisition of nationality**

**EMINAT\_7. Country of origin provides for reacquisition of nationality for former nationals:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, through an application for restoration of Chinese nationality via Macao SAR Identification Services Bureau. By doing so, supporting documents include copy of Macao Identity Card, birth certificate, proof of former renouncement of Chinese nationality, proof of marital status, proof of current nationality, proof of ordinary residence in Macao, proof of income, certificate of criminal record, proof of education, etc. And after the application is approved, the applicant must submit proof of renouncement of foreign nationality within 6 months to make the application effective.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 [Application for Naturalization]”. Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

## **3.2. Emigrant citizenship**

### **3.2.1. Citizenship restrictions for dual nationals**

**EMICIT\_1. Conditions or restrictions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual has dual or multiple nationalities (nationals by naturalization):**

Answer: No restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions as such -based on residence abroad- exist.

Sources: 第 3/2004 號法律 [Law No. 3/2004]. 2004.

### 3.2.2. Different citizenship for emigrants

**EMICIT\_2. Is there a special status for nationals who are located temporarily or permanently outside the national territory such that they fall in an official category that is different to resident nationals/citizens and which carries legal consequences (e.g. Overseas Indians)?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: For Chinese Macao permanent residents, their right of abode in Macao remains unchanged unless they voluntarily renounce their Chinese nationality

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

### 3.2.3. Loss or suspension of citizen rights after residence abroad

**EMICIT\_3: Country deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizen rights.**

**Does the country deprive their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: For Chinese Macao permanent residents, their right of abode in Macao remains unchanged unless they voluntarily renounce their Chinese nationality. Note here that non-Chinese and non-Portuguese Macao permanent residents' right of abode can actually be subject to deprivation if they have not ordinarily residing in Macao for more than 36 consecutive months.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**Conditions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual resides abroad (nationals by birth) \*If it is not specified in the regulation, it is coded as restrictions not conditional to return:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable



## 4. Immigration policies

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### 4.1. General

#### 4.1.1. Number of entry tracks

##### **IMMIGRATION\_1. How many visa types does the country have?**

Answer: 7

Code: 7

Explanation: Macao has 3 general visa categories (diplomatic visa, official visa and ordinary visa) and 7 visa types (diplomatic visa, official visa, ordinary visa -for the purpose of study at a higher institute, for the purpose of work, for the purpose of stay as family of non-resident worker, for the purpose of group tour and for other purposes).

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Application for Macao Visa through Chinese Embassy or Consulate". Access date not available. <http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/AfMV.html>.

##### **IMMIGRATION\_2: Categorical organization of visas**

###### **Are the visas organized by overarching categories?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There are three general categories of visas (diplomatic, official, ordinary), and under the ordinary visa category there are five subtypes organized by the purpose of stay: study, work, stay as family of non-resident workers, group tour, and other purposes (e.g. individual travel, family visit, stay as dependant, residence, etc).

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Application for Macao Visa through Chinese Embassy or Consulate". Access date not available. <http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/AfMV.html>.

###### **How many categories?**

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: There are three general categories of visas (diplomatic, official, ordinary), and under the ordinary visa category there are five subtypes organized by the purpose of stay: study, work, stay as family of non-resident workers, group tour, and other purposes (e.g. individual travel, family visit, stay as dependant, residence, etc).

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Application for Macao Visa through Chinese Embassy or Consulate". Access date not available. <http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/AfMV.html>.

### 4.1.2. Biometric information

#### **IMMIGRATION\_3: Collection of biometric information.**

**Does the state collect biometric information from all citizens for example for passports?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Collection of fingerprints and photograph (Art. 12 Law 8/2009).

Sources: 第 8/2009 號法律 [Law No. 8/2009]. 2009. Art. 12.

**Does the state collect biometric information from immigrants for example for passports?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A recent 1.5-inch full face white background color photo.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Application for Macao Visa through Chinese Embassy or Consulate". Access date not available. <http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/AfMV.html>.

### 4.1.3. Visa waivers

**IMMIGRATION\_4. Is there in the immigration law a specific provision by which the state can determine that certain countries or individuals under specific circumstances can be exempted from the regular visa procedures that apply to residence and work visas (excluding tourists, and regional migrants) (e.g. entry of Spaetaussiedler or Jewish immigrants in Germany)?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 11 of Law 4/2003 about the General Principles of Entry, Stay and Residence Permit System establishes that on the basis of humanitarian reasons or in the exceptional circumstances in which the reasons are properly explained, the Chief Executive may waive the requirements and conditions stipulated in the law and the procedures prescribed in the Supplementary Regulations, and grant a residence permit.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 11.

## 4.2. Documentation

**IMMIGRATION\_5: Issue of legal compulsory identification documents.**

**Are all immigrants issued legal compulsory identification documents (e.g. residence permit, IDs)?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 11 of Law 8/2010 establishes that a non-resident resident who is permitted to remain in the Macao Special Administrative Region as an employee, after receiving fingerprints, shall be issued with the identification document of the foreign employee approved by the Chief Executive, which shall contain the identification information of the employee and the employer entity.

Sources: 第 8/2010 號法律 [Law No. 8/2010]. 2010. Art. 11.

**Are they required to carry them at all times?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 11 of Law 8/2010 establishes that foreign employees must always carry the identity document, which is valid for all legal purposes to confirm their identity during the validity period.

Sources: 第 8/2010 號法律 [Law No. 8/2010]. 2010. Art. 11.

### **4.3. Quotas and restrictions**

#### **4.3.1. General quota**

**IMMIGRATION\_6: General quota for immigration.**

**Is there a general quota (numerical limit) for immigration?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such numeric quota.

Sources: Not applicable

**Number of people that make up the quota:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### 4.3.2. Specific quotas

#### IMMIGRATION\_7: Quota for high-skilled migrants.

**Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of high-skilled migrants that were allowed to enter the country?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such numeric quota. The entry application from high-skilled migrants are decided in a case-by-case procedure.

Sources: 第 8/2010 號法律 [Law No. 8/2010]. 2010.

#### Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### IMMIGRATION\_8: Quota for low-skilled migrants.

**Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of low-skilled migrants that are allowed to enter the country?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such numeric quota. The entry application from low-skilled migrants are decided in a case-by-case procedure.

Sources: 第 8/2010 號法律 [Law No. 8/2010]. 2010.

#### Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **IMMIGRATION\_9: Quota for refugees.**

**Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of refugees?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provisions for a quota in main regulations (Law 1/2004).

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004.

**Number of people that make up the quota:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **IMMIGRATION\_10: Quota for co-ethnics.**

**Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of co-ethnics that are allowed to enter the country?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such numeric quota.

Sources: Web research

**Number of people that make up the quota:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### 4.3.3. List of excluded persons

#### IMMIGRATION\_11: Categories of excluded persons.

##### Are there categories of excluded persons from immigration?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 4 of Law 4/2003 establishes the reasons for a rejection of entry: 1. Non-residents are denied access to the Macao Special Administrative Region for the following reasons: (1) Being deported according to law; (2) being prohibited from entering, staying or transiting in the Macao Special Administrative Region in accordance with the provisions of the international law instruments applicable to the Macao Special Administrative Region; (3) being prohibited from entering the Macao Special Administrative Region in accordance with the law. 2. Non-residents may be denied access to the Macao Special Administrative Region for the following reasons: (1) trying to evade the rules of stay and residence and often entering and leaving the Macao Special Administrative Region for a short period of time without properly explaining the reasons; (2) having been sentenced to deprivation of liberty in the Macao Special Administrative Region or in the field; (3) there are strong signs, Shows that any crime has been committed or is in the process of being prepared; (iv) there is no guarantee that the return will come from a place where there is sufficient reason to doubt the authenticity of his travel document, or that he does not possess the living resources required during the scheduled stay, or that no return comes from The shipping documents required for the place.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 4.

##### List of categories of excluded persons:

Answer: 1. Non-residents are denied access to the Macao Special Administrative Region for the following reasons: (1) Being deported according to law; (2) being prohibited from entering, staying or transiting in the Macao Special Administrative Region in accordance with the provisions of the international law instruments applicable to the Macao Special Administrative Region; (3) being prohibited from entering the Macao Special Administrative Region in accordance with the law. 2. Non-residents may be denied access to the Macao Special Administrative Region for the following reasons: (1) trying to evade the rules of stay and residence and often entering and leaving the Macao Special Administrative Region for a short period of time without properly explaining the reasons; (2) having been sentenced to deprivation of liberty in the Macao Special Administrative Region or in the field; (3) there are strong signs, Shows that any crime has been committed or is in the process of being prepared; (iv) there is no guarantee that the return will come from a place where there is sufficient reason to doubt the authenticity of his travel document, or that he does not possess the living resources required during the scheduled stay, or that no return comes from The shipping documents required for the place.

Code: 1. Non-residents are denied access to the Macao Special Administrative Region for the following reasons: (1) Being deported according to law; (2) being prohibited from entering, staying or transiting in the Macao Special Administrative Region in accordance with the provisions of the international law instruments applicable to the Macao Special Administrative Region; (3) being prohibited from entering the Macao Special Administrative Region in accordance with the law. 2. Non-residents may be denied access to the Macao Special Administrative Region for the following reasons: (1) trying to evade the rules of stay and residence and often entering and leaving the Macao Special Administrative Region for a short period of time without properly explaining the reasons; (2) having been sentenced to deprivation of liberty in the Macao Special Administrative Region or in the field; (3) there are strong signs, Shows that any crime has been committed or is in the process of being

prepared; (iv) there is no guarantee that the return will come from a place where there is sufficient reason to doubt the authenticity of his travel document, or that he does not possess the living resources required during the scheduled stay, or that no return comes from The shipping documents required for the place.

Explanation: 1. Non-residents are denied access to the Macao Special Administrative Region for the following reasons: (1) Being deported according to law; (2) being prohibited from entering, staying or transiting in the Macao Special Administrative Region in accordance with the provisions of the international law instruments applicable to the Macao Special Administrative Region; (3) being prohibited from entering the Macao Special Administrative Region in accordance with the law. 2. Non-residents may be denied access to the Macao Special Administrative Region for the following reasons: (1) trying to evade the rules of stay and residence and often entering and leaving the Macao Special Administrative Region for a short period of time without properly explaining the reasons; (2) having been sentenced to deprivation of liberty in the Macao Special Administrative Region or in the field; (3) there are strong signs, Shows that any crime has been committed or is in the process of being prepared; (iv) there is no guarantee that the return will come from a place where there is sufficient reason to doubt the authenticity of his travel document, or that he does not possess the living resources required during the scheduled stay, or that no return comes from The shipping documents required for the place.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 4.

#### **4.3.4. List of excluded countries**

**IMMIGRATION\_12: Countries excluded.**

**Is there a list of countries whose nationals are banned for immigration in this country?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no list of countries whose citizens are banned for immigration.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit of Non-Residents". Accessed November 1, 2018. <http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/EDoN.html>.

**List of countries excluded:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **4.4. Policy incentives**

#### 4.4.1. Recognized brokers

**IMMIGRATION\_13. State has a license system to recognize and authorize immigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitate the immigration process for immigrants):**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A relevant license system is institutionalized for employment agencies [職業介紹所] (Decree 32/94/M). Though employment agencies might not be dedicated to ease the immigration process to immigrants, it is possible for Macao eligible employers to recruit foreign workers through them (Art. 6 Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. / 第 32/94/M 號法令 [Decree No. 32/94/M]. 1994.

**IMMIGRATION\_14. State offers pecuniary incentives to citizens willing to immigrate:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision for a scheme with pecuniary incentives in main regulations.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Entry and Exit of Non-Residents". Accessed November 1, 2018. <http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/EDoN.html>.

### 4.5. Immigration control and penalties

#### 4.5.1. Irregular residence

**IMMIGRATION\_15: Illegal residence.**

**Is illegal residence in the country considered a criminal offense?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: The Law 6/2004 sets out the legal system for the detention and deportation of non-residents to prevent and combat illegal immigration and illegal stays, and to establish relevant criminal systems and criminal litigation systems.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004.

**Is illegal residence considered an administrative offense?**

Answer: No



Code: 1

Explanation: The Law 6/2004 sets out the legal system for the detention and deportation of non-residents to prevent and combat illegal immigration and illegal stays, and to establish relevant criminal systems and criminal litigation systems. No provision for administrative offense.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004.

#### 4.5.2. Forged documents

**IMMIGRATION\_16: Penalties for immigrants with forged documents.**

**Are there penalties for immigrants for forged documents?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 6/2004 defines illegal immigration and illegal stay as: "Anyone who enters the Macao Special Administrative Region without any stay or residence permit in the Macao Special Administrative Region shall be deemed to have entered the Macao Special Administrative Region as illegal entry: (1) without entry into the Immigration Station; (2) in a false identity, Or entering with a forged identity document or travel document; (3) entering the country during the prohibited entry period. 2. Any stay in the Macao Special Administrative Region for more than the permitted period of stay and the departure of the Macao Special Administrative Region within the specified period after the suspension of the stay permit is considered an illegal stay".

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 2.

**Penalty is expulsion:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 8 of Law 6/2004 establishes that those who are in illegal immigration/stay shall be expelled from the Macao Special Administrative Region without prejudice to their criminal liability and other penalties prescribed by law.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 8.

**Penalty is a fine:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (6/2004).

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004.

**Penalty is detention:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 4 of Law 6/2004 establishes that those found to be in illegal immigration and illegal stay shall be detained by the Public Security Police Force or detained by other law enforcement officers and that the period of detention shall be limited to the time required for the execution of deportation, but shall not exceed 60 days.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 4.

**Penalty is imprisonment:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 8 of Law 6/2004 establishes that those who poses forged documents shall be sentenced to a maximum of three years in prison.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 8.

**IMMIGRATION\_17: Penalties for immigrants with expired documents.**

**Are there penalties for immigrants with expired documents?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 32 of Law 6/2004 establishes those who remain in the Macao Special Administrative Region for a period of not more than 30 days after the expiration of the license period are liable to a fine.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 32.

**Penalty is expulsion:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 4 of Law 6/2004 establishes that those found to be in illegal immigration and illegal stay (such as persons with expired documents) shall be detained by the Public Security Police Force or detained by other law enforcement officers and that the period of detention shall be limited to the time required for the execution of deportation, but shall not exceed 60 days.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 4.

### **Penalty is a fine:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 32 of Law 6/2004 establishes those who remain in the Macao Special Administrative Region for a period of not more than 30 days after the expiration of the license period are liable to a fine.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 32.

### **Penalty is detention:**

Answer: Yes

Code: Yes

Explanation: Art. 4 of Law 6/2004 establishes that those found to be in illegal immigration and illegal stay (such as persons with expired documents) shall be detained by the Public Security Police Force or detained by other law enforcement officers and that the period of detention shall be limited to the time required for the execution of deportation, but shall not exceed 60 days.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 4.

### **Penalty is imprisonment:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 6/2004).

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004.

## **4.5.3. Aiding undocumented migrants**

### **IMMIGRATION\_18: Penalties for aiding undocumented migrants.**

#### **Are there penalties for aiding undocumented migrants?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 14 of Law 6/2004 establishes that deliberately carrying or arranging for carriage, providing material support or, in any other way, assisting others to enter the Macao Special Administrative Region in the circumstances stipulated in Article 2 (i.e. irregularly), shall be sentenced

to two years to eight years in prison. Moreover, if the perpetrator obtains property interests or material interests directly or through the middle person or the third person, shall be sentenced to five to eight years in prison.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 14.

**Penalty is a fine:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for a fine. Penalty was imprisonment.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 14.

**Penalty is imprisonment:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 14 of Law 6/2004 establishes that deliberately carrying or arranging for carriage, providing material support or, in any other way, assisting others to enter the Macao Special Administrative Region in the circumstances stipulated in Article 2 (i.e. irregularly), shall be sentenced to two years to eight years in prison. Moreover, if the perpetrator obtains property interests or material interests directly or through the middle person or the third person, shall be sentenced to five to eight years in prison.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 14.

#### **4.5.4. Employment obligations**

**IMMIGRATION\_19: Penalties for employers who hire migrant workers without a legal work permit.**

**Are there sanctions for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 16 of Law 6/2004 establishes that a person that establishes a labor relationship with an undocumented migrant shall be liable to two to eight years of imprisonment.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 16.

**Sanction is a fine:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 16 of Law 6/2004 establishes that a person that establishes a labor relationship with an undocumented migrant shall be liable to two to eight years of imprisonment.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 16.

**Penalty is imprisonment:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 16 of Law 6/2004 establishes that a person that establishes a labor relationship with an undocumented migrant shall be liable to two to eight years of imprisonment.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 16.

#### 4.5.5. Landlord obligations

**IMMIGRATION\_20: Penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status.**

**Are there penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 15 of Law 6/2004 establishes that "a person who intentionally shelters, accommodates or resettles an illegal immigrant or illegal resident shall be sentenced to a maximum of two years' imprisonment, even if the detention, asylum, asylum and placement are temporary".

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 15.

**Sanction is a fine:**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 15 of Law 6/2004 establishes that "a person who intentionally shelters, accommodates or resettles an illegal immigrant or illegal resident shall be sentenced to a maximum of two years' imprisonment, even if the detention, asylum, asylum and placement are temporary".

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 15.

**Penalty is imprisonment:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 15 of Law 6/2004 establishes that "a person who intentionally shelters, accommodates or resettles an illegal immigrant or illegal resident shall be sentenced to a maximum of two years' imprisonment, even if the detention, asylum, asylum and placement are temporary".

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 15.

#### **4.5.6. Airline penalties**

**IMMIGRATION\_21: Penalties for airlines carrying immigrants without documentation.**

**Are airlines or other carriers subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment and/or other penalties) for letting travel passengers lacking relevant documentation (such as entry permits or passports)?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 6/2004).

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004.

**Sanction is a fine:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Penalty is more than a fine:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## 4.6. Amnesty programs

**IMMIGRATION\_22: Existence of amnesty program.**

**In the past decade, did any amnesty program for irregular immigrants or any permanent regularization mechanism exist?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No institutionalized regularization programs took place in the previous ten years. Also, no regularization program in main regulations (6/2004).

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004.

**The amnesty program is/was:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Being employed is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**A given duration of stay is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Having a certain nationality is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Does a case by case regularization for irregular immigrants existed?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No institutionalized regularization programs took place in the previous ten years. Also, no regularization program in main regulations (6/2004).

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004.

**Being employed is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**A given duration of stay is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Having a certain nationality is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable



**Is regularization through marriage possible:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No institutionalized regularization programs took place in the previous ten years. Also, no regularization program in main regulations or possibility for a regularization through marriage (Law 6/2004).

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004.

**IMMIGRATION\_23. The amnesty defines the types of irregular migrants as:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## **4.7. Administration**

**IMMIGRATION\_24\_1: Administration in charge of immigration regulation.**

**Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in original language)?**

Answer: 澳門特別行政區立法會

Code: 澳門特別行政區立法會

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Macau Special Administrative Region Legislative Council. “澳門特別行政區立法會 [Macau Special Administrative Region Legislative Council]”. Accessed November 1, 2018. <http://www.al.gov.mo/zh/>.

**Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?**

Answer: Legislative Council of Macao SAR.

**IMMIGRATION\_24\_2: Administration in charge of implementing immigration policies.**

**Which institution is in charge of the implementation of immigration policies (in original language)?**

Answer: 澳門特別行政區立法會

Code: 澳門特別行政區立法會

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Macau Special Administrative Region Legislative Council. “澳門特別行政區立法會 [Macau Special Administrative Region Legislative Council]”. Accessed November 1, 2018. <http://www.al.gov.mo/zh/>.

**Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?**

Answer: Legislative Council of Macao SAR.

**IMMIGRATION\_24\_3: Administration in charge of border control.**

**Which institution is in charge of border control (in original language)?**

Answer: 治安警察局

Code: 治安警察局

Explanation: The Immigration Office is responsible for: Implement and monitor immigration policy, inspection of passengers entering and leaving the sea, land and air and handling of residence or settlement applications for non-residents and issuing relevant documents.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. “治安警察局 [Public Security Police Force]”. Access date not available. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_org\\_3\\_sm.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_org_3_sm.html).

**Which institution is in charge of border control (in English language)?**

Answer: The Immigration Office of Public Security Police Force / PSP

**IMMIGRATION\_24\_4: Administration in charge of detentions.**

**Which institution is in charge of detentions (in original language)?**

Answer: 治安警察局

Code: 治安警察局

Explanation: Art. 4 of the Law 6/2004 establishes that those found to be in illegal immigration/stay shall be detained by the Public Security Police Force.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 4.

**Which institution is in charge of detentions (in English language)?**

Answer: The Immigration Office of Public Security Police Force / PSP

## 4.8. Proxy: Labor migration (high- and low-skilled)

**IMMIGRATION\_25: Visas applied to labor migration.**

**Is there a labor migration scheme that allows immigrants to enter the country to work in any capacity?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

**Is the same visa applied to (1) domestic worker proxy, (2) agricultural worker proxy, and (3) medical doctor proxy?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

### 4.8.1. Domestic workers

**Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for domestic workers?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Domestic workers fall into the category of long-term non-resident domestic workers [家務工作僱員] stipulated in Art. 3 Law 21/2009.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 3.

**IMMIGRATION\_26. Do migrants trying to enter the country under this entry track, need to be sponsored by an individual or group?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for sponsorship in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_27. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating?**

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: According to the Law on the Employment of Foreign Employees Act No. 21/2009, employers who wish to employ non-residents to work in Macao must first apply to the Labour Affairs Bureau for an employment permit. If the application is approved, the employer or its agent must go to the Public Security Police Force to apply for an employment permit for the prospective foreign employee.

Sources: Labour Affairs Bureau. “家務工作外地僱員申請須知 | 勞工事務局 [Domestic Affairs Employees Application Notes]”. Accessed November 1, 2018. [https://www.dsal.gov.mo/zh\\_tw/text/nrworker\\_faq\\_home.html](https://www.dsal.gov.mo/zh_tw/text/nrworker_faq_home.html).

**IMMIGRATION\_28. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the domestic worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 21/2009 establishes that the employment of foreign employees is subjected to the principle of supplementation meaning that "employment of foreign employees is to supplement the labour force at the same cost and efficiency when there is no suitable local employee or suitable local employee". Art. 8 in addition establishes that the employment of foreign employees must take into account the availability of recruits of local employees engaged in similar types of work and the employers have taken in hiring local employees under the same cost and efficiency.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 2 and 8.

**IMMIGRATION\_29. Is the domestic worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify the nationalities in the explanation).**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_30: Restrictions based on age.**

**Are there age limits for migrant domestic workers in order to be admitted to the country?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Art. 21 of Law 21/2009 establishes the prohibition to hire foreign employees under the age of 18.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 21.

**Which minimum age?**

Answer: Between 17 and 18 years

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 21 of Law 21/2009 establishes the prohibition to hire foreign employees under the age of 18.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 21.

**IMMIGRATION\_31. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker entry track?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_32. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker track entry track?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_33. Do migrant domestic workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_34. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a domestic worker?**

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_35. Does the application under the domestic worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.**

Answer: 30

Code: 30

Explanation: Application fee: USD30. Additional charge: (1) Communication fee of relating to the Macao Immigration Department: USD20; (2) Express: USD20; (3) Extra express: USD30.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Application for Macao Visa through Chinese Embassy or Consulate". Access date not available. <http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/AfMV.html>.

**IMMIGRATION\_36. How long is the domestic work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.**

Answer: 24

Code: 24

Explanation: One or two years for new application (renewable). The validity period of the work-based residence permit to the hired domestic worker is the same as that of the employment permit issued to the employer.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 10-11.

**IMMIGRATION\_37. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the domestic worker entry track?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Application for work permit renewal needs to be submitted within 60 days before the expiration of the "Foreign Worker Card" [外地僱員證] and it is not necessary to leave the country for renewal.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "外地僱員身份認別證 | 治安警察局 [Foreign Employee Identity Identification Certificate]". Accessed November 2, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_6\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_6_1.html).

### **IMMIGRATION\_38: Possibility of changing jobs.**

**Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch employers?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 14 of Law 21/2009 establishes that a "professional employee may, with his or her consent and permission, be transferred from the original employer to another employer, provided that the work performed by the employee for the latter corresponds to the type of occupation in which the employment is permitted in the Macao Special Administrative Region".

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

**Is it possible for a migrant domestic worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?**

Answer: No

Code: No

Explanation: Article 14 of Law 21/2009 establishes that a "professional employee may, with his or her consent and permission, be transferred from the original employer to another employer, provided that the work performed by the employee for the latter corresponds to the type of occupation in which the employment is permitted in the Macao Special Administrative Region".

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

**Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch locations?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 14 of Law 21/2009 establishes that a "professional employee may, with his or her consent and permission, be transferred from the original employer to another employer, provided that the work performed by the employee for the latter corresponds to the type of occupation in which the employment is permitted in the Macao Special Administrative Region". There are no further restrictions regarding the possibility to switch locations.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

**IMMIGRATION\_39. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant domestic worker's resident permit under this track?**

Answer: Yes, right away

Code: 1

Explanation: When an employer terminates an employment relationship with its "foreign employees" or receives a notice from the administrative authority to cancel its employment permit (even if a dissenting objection or appeal is made to the cancellation decision), it is necessary to immediately notify its "foreign employees" and dependent family members (if any) to go to the Police Force as soon as possible and initiate the procedure of cancelling the "External Permit for Stay" (including the "External Employee's Card").

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "外地僱員身份認別證 | 治安警察局 [Foreign Employee Identity Identification Certificate]". Accessed November 2, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_6\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_6_1.html).

**IMMIGRATION\_40. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant domestic workers were equal to those of native workers?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 21/2009 requires the foreign employees enjoy non-discriminatory working conditions and equal pay.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 2.

**IMMIGRATION\_41. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the domestic entry track?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_42. Is a test of good health required for migrant domestic worker?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

## **4.8.2. Agricultural workers**

**Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for agricultural workers?**

Answer: Yes



Code: 1

Explanation: Agricultural workers fall into the category of long-term non-resident non-skilled workers [非專業僱員] stipulated in Law 21/2009 (Art. 3).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 3.

**IMMIGRATION\_43. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the agricultural worker entry track need to be sponsored by an individual or group?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for sponsorship in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_44. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as an agricultural worker?**

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: According to the Law on the Employment of Foreign Employees Act No. 21/2009, employers who wish to employ non-residents to work in Macao must first apply to the Labour Affairs Bureau for an employment permit. If the application is approved, the employer or its agent must go to the Public Security Police Force to apply for an employment permit for the prospective foreign employee.

Sources: Labour Affairs Bureau. “家務工作外地僱員申請須知 | 勞工事務局 [Domestic Affairs Employees Application Notes]”. Accessed November 1, 2018. [https://www.dsal.gov.mo/zh\\_tw/text/nrworker\\_faq\\_home.html](https://www.dsal.gov.mo/zh_tw/text/nrworker_faq_home.html).

**IMMIGRATION\_45. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the agricultural worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 21/2009 establishes that the employment of foreign employees is subjected to the principle of supplementation meaning that "employment of foreign employees is to supplement the labour force at the same cost and efficiency when there is no suitable local employee or suitable local employee". Art. 8 in addition establishes that the employment of foreign employees must take into account the availability of recruits of local employees engaged in similar types of work and the employers have taken in hiring local employees under the same cost and efficiency.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 2 and 8.

**IMMIGRATION\_46. Is the agricultural worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify nationalities in the explanation).**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_47: Restrictions based on age.**

**Are age limits for migrant agricultural workers in order to be admitted to the polity?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Art. 21 of Law 21/2009 establishes the prohibition to hire foreign employees under the age of 18.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art.21.

**Which minimum age?**

Answer: Between 17 and 18 years

Code: 2

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art.21.

**IMMIGRATION\_48. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under this entry track?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_49. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the agricultural worker entry track?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_50. Do migrant agricultural workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_51. Is knowledge of the host polity's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on immigrating as an agricultural worker?**

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_52. Does the application under the agricultural worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.**

Answer: 50 USD

Code: Yes, 50 USD.

Explanation: Application fee: USD30. Additional charge: (1) Communication fee of relating to the Macao Immigration Department: USD20; (2) Express: USD20; (3) Extra express: USD30.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Application for Macao Visa through Chinese Embassy or Consulate". Access date not available. <http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/AfMV.html>.

**IMMIGRATION\_53. How long is the work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.**

Answer: 24

Code: 24

Explanation: One or two years for new application (renewable). The validity period of the work-based residence permit to the hired domestic worker is the same as that of the employment permit issued to the employer.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 10-11.

**IMMIGRATION\_54. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the agricultural worker entry track?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Application for work permit renewal needs to be submitted within 60 days before the expiration of the "Foreign Worker Card" [外地僱員證] and it is not necessary to leave the country for renewal.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "外地僱員身份認別證 | 治安警察局 [Foreign Employee Identity Identification Certificate]". Accessed November 2, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_6\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_6_1.html).

**IMMIGRATION\_55: Possibility of changing jobs.**

**Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch employers?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 14 of Law 21/2009 establishes that a "professional employee may, with his or her consent and permission, be transferred from the original employer to another employer, provided that the work performed by the employee for the latter corresponds to the type of occupation in which the employment is permitted in the Macao Special Administrative Region".

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

**Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 14 of Law 21/2009 establishes that a "professional employee may, with his or her consent and permission, be transferred from the original employer to another employer, provided that the work performed by the employee for the latter corresponds to the type of occupation in which the employment is permitted in the Macao Special Administrative Region".

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

**Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch locations?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 14 of Law 21/2009 establishes that a "professional employee may, with his or her consent and permission, be transferred from the original employer to another employer, provided that the work performed by the employee for the latter corresponds to the type of occupation in which the employment is permitted in the Macao Special Administrative Region". There are no further restrictions regarding the possibility to switch locations.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

**IMMIGRATION\_56. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant agricultural worker's resident permit under this track?**

Answer: Yes, right away

Code: 1

Explanation: When an employer terminates an employment relationship with its "foreign employees" or receives a notice from the administrative authority to cancel its employment permit (even if a dissenting objection or appeal is made to the cancellation decision), it is necessary to immediately notify its "foreign employees" and dependent family members (if any) to go to the Police Force as soon as possible and initiate the procedure of cancelling the "External Permit for Stay" (including the "External Employee's Card")

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "外地僱員身份認別證 | 治安警察局 [Foreign Employee Identity Identification Certificate]". Accessed November 2, 2018.  
[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_6\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_6_1.html).

**IMMIGRATION\_57. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant agricultural workers were equal to those of native workers?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 21/2009 requires the foreign employees enjoy non-discriminatory working conditions and equal paying.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 2.

**IMMIGRATION\_58. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the agricultural worker entry track?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_59. Is a test of good health required for migrant agricultural workers?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **4.8.3. Medical doctors**

**Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for medical doctors?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors fall into the category of long-term non-resident skilled workers [專業僱員] stipulated in Law 21/2009 (Art. 3).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 3.

**IMMIGRATION\_60. Do migrants trying to enter the polity under the medical doctor entry track, needed to be sponsored by an individual or group?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for sponsorship in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_61. Are a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as a medical doctor?**

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: According to the Law on the Employment of Foreign Employees Act No. 21/2009, employers who wish to employ non-residents to work in Macao must first apply to the Labour Affairs Bureau for an employment permit. If the application is approved, the employer or its agent must go to

the Public Security Police Force to apply for an employment permit for the prospective foreign employee.

Sources: Labour Affairs Bureau. “家務工作外地僱員申請須知 | 勞工事務局 [Domestic Affairs Employees Application Notes]”. Accessed November 1, 2018. [https://www.dsal.gov.mo/zh\\_tw/text/nrworker\\_faq\\_home.html](https://www.dsal.gov.mo/zh_tw/text/nrworker_faq_home.html).

**IMMIGRATION\_62. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the medical doctor proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove that no native worker could do the job)?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 21/2009 establishes that the employment of foreign employees is subjected to the principle of supplementation meaning that "employment of foreign employees is to supplement the labour force at the same cost and efficiency when there is no suitable local employee or suitable local employee". Art. 8 in addition establishes that the employment of foreign employees must take into account the availability of recruits of local employees engaged in similar types of work and the employers have taken in hiring local employees under the same cost and efficiency.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 2 and 8.

**IMMIGRATION\_63. Is the medical doctor entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (Specify nationalities in the explanation).**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_64: Restrictions based on age.**

**Are there age limits for migrant medical doctors to be admitted to the country?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Art. 21 of Law 21/2009 establishes the prohibition to hire foreign employees under the age of 18.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art.21.

**Which minimum age?**

Answer: Between 17 and 18 years

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 21 of Law 21/2009 establishes the prohibition to hire foreign employees under the age of 18.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 21.

**IMMIGRATION\_65. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the polity under the medical doctor entry track?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_66. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_67. Do migrant medical doctors need to prove the ability to support themselves?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_68. Is knowledge of the host polity's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a medical doctor?**

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).



Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_69. Does the application under the medical doctor entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application did not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.**

Answer: 30

Code: 30

Explanation: Application fee: USD30. Additional charge: (1)Communication fee of relating to the Macao Immigration Department: USD20; (2)Express: USD20; (3)Extra express: USD30.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Application for Macao Visa through Chinese Embassy or Consulate | Public Security Police Force". Access date not available.  
<http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/AfMV.html>.

**IMMIGRATION\_70. How long is the medical doctor work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.**

Answer: 24

Code: 24

Explanation: One or two years for new application (renewable). The validity period of the work-based residence permit to the hired domestic worker is the same as that of the employment permit issued to the employer.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 10-11.

**IMMIGRATION\_71. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the medical doctor entry track?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Application for work permit renewal needs to be submitted within 60 days before the expiration of the "Foreign Worker Card" [外地僱員證] and it is not necessary to leave the country for renewal.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "外地僱員身份認別證 | 治安警察局 [Foreign Employee Identity Identification Certificate]". Accessed November 2, 2018.  
[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_6\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_6_1.html).

**IMMIGRATION\_72: Possibility of changing jobs.**

**Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch employers?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 14 of Law 21/2009 establishes that a "professional employee may, with his or her consent and permission, be transferred from the original employer to another employer, provided that the work performed by the employee for the latter corresponds to the type of occupation in which the employment is permitted in the Macao Special Administrative Region".

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

### **Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch professional sectors?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 14 of Law 21/2009 establishes that a "professional employee may, with his or her consent and permission, be transferred from the original employer to another employer, provided that the work performed by the employee for the latter corresponds to the type of occupation in which the employment is permitted in the Macao Special Administrative Region".

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

### **Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch locations?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 14 of Law 21/2009 establishes that a "professional employee may, with his or her consent and permission, be transferred from the original employer to another employer, provided that the work performed by the employee for the latter corresponds to the type of occupation in which the employment is permitted in the Macao Special Administrative Region". There are no further restrictions regarding the possibility to switch locations.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

### **IMMIGRATION\_73. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant worker's resident permit under the medical doctor track?**

Answer: Yes, right away

Code: 1

Explanation: When an employer terminates an employment relationship with its "foreign employees" or receives a notice from the administrative authority to cancel its employment permit (even if a dissenting objection or appeal is made to the cancellation decision), it is necessary to immediately notify its "foreign employees" and dependent family members (if any) to go to the Police Force as soon as possible and initiate the procedure of cancelling the "External Permit for Stay" (including the "External Employee's Card").

Sources: Public Security Police Force. “外地僱員身份認別證 | 治安警察局 [Foreign Employee Identity Identification Certificate]”. Accessed November 2, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_6\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_6_1.html).

**IMMIGRATION\_74. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant medical doctors were equal to those of native workers?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 21/2009 requires the foreign employees enjoy non-discriminatory working conditions and equal paying.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 2.

**IMMIGRATION\_75. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the medical doctor entry track?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**IMMIGRATION\_76. Is a test of good health required for migrant medical doctors?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

## **4.9. Proxy: Refugees**

### **4.9.1. Existence of track**

**IMMIGRATION\_77. Does the country grant refugee status?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Formally, the Law 1/2004 Recognition and loss of refugee status system [承認及喪失難民地位制度] regulates the rights of persons to seek asylum in Macao. The Macao Refugee Commission was established in the same year that the law came into force and the agency has been working with the UNHCR to conduct refugee status determination. However, as of July 2018, Macao had yet to positively recognise a refugee. Because the lack of implementation also presents a challenge for collecting data on how asylum seekers' and refugees' rights are regulated, there is insufficient evidence to ascertain that refugee status is granted in Macao.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee. "People's Republic of China and the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macao". Access date not available. <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5b56ffde9.html>.

**IMMIGRATION\_78. Are certain countries deemed safe third countries (i.e. could persons arriving through these countries be precluded from claiming asylum)?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRATION\_79: Safe countries of origin.**

**Are certain countries deemed safe countries of origin (i.e. refugee claims arising out of persecution in those countries could be precluded)?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**How many countries?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## **4.9.2. Restrictions**

**IMMIGRATION\_80: Refugee status restricted for certain nationalities.**

**Is refugee status restricted to certain nationalities?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Which nationalities?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRATION\_81: Restrictions based on age.**

**Are there age limits for potential refugees to be admitted to the polity?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Which minimum age?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is being below a certain age limit beneficial for the decision on whether someone gains access to refugee status?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Below which age?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **IMMIGRATION\_82. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be granted refugee status?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **IMMIGRATION\_83. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be granted refugee status?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### **4.9.3. Place of application**

#### **IMMIGRATION\_84: Place of application**

**Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum from outside the destination polity's territory?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum at the border/ports of entry of polity's territory?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum on the destination polity's territory?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **4.9.4. Permit validity**

**IMMIGRATION\_85. How long is the initial residence permit for recognized refugees valid for?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRATION\_86: Permit renewal.**

**Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for recognized refugees?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRATION\_87. Can a recognized refugee lose his or her status as a refugee when the threatening situation in his or her country of origin ceases?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **4.9.5. Maximum timeframe for application resolution**

**IMMIGRATION\_88: Timeframe for resolution.**

**Is there a maximum of days to process the application of asylum seekers?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**What is the maximum of days?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **4.9.6. Possibility to change migratory status**

**IMMIGRATION\_89. If an application on refugee status is rejected, does the applicant have the right to appeal?**



Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRATION\_90. Is it possible for recognized refugees to change their migratory status?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**4.9.7. Detention**

**IMMIGRATION\_91: Detention**

**Are asylum seekers detained while their claims are being processed?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Are asylum seekers detained after their claims are processed?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**4.9.8. Status after rejection**

**IMMIGRATION\_92. What is the status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRATION\_93. Do asylum seekers have the possibility to work during the process of application?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **4.9.9. Translation and interpretation**

**IMMIGRATION\_94. Does the state provide official translation or interpretation for the process of asylum seekers?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **4.10. Proxy: Co-ethnics**

##### **4.10.1. General**

**IMMIGRATION\_95. Existence of co-ethnics in 2017 (i.e. group(s) of immigrants that were granted easier access**

**Are there group(s) of immigrants that are granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial history, language, religion, ancestry, and/or ill-treatment in the past?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Portuguese citizens enjoy certain beneficial policies when it comes to immigration and residence permit. For example, they are exempted from paying the residence permit fee of MOP 20,000.00. In addition, they are in a differentiated track than other foreign applicants in the application for right of abode. However, co-ethnics do not have a specific visa.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003. / 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**Are there group(s) of immigrants that are granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial history, language, religion, ancestry, and/or ill-treatment in the past?**

Answer: Yes, co-ethnics do not have a specific entry track, but easier access to permanent residence

Code: 2

Explanation: Portuguese citizens enjoy certain beneficial policies when it comes to immigration and residence permit. For example, they are exempted from paying the residence permit fee of MOP 20,000.00. In addition, they are in a differentiated track than other foreign applicants in the application for right of abode.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**IMMIGRATION\_96. Register the name of the group(s).**

Answer: Portuguese citizens

Code: Portuguese citizens

Explanation: Portuguese citizens enjoy certain beneficial policies when it comes to immigration and residence permit. For example, they are exempted from paying the residence permit fee of MOP 20,000.00. In addition, they are in a differentiated track than other foreign applicants in the application for right of abode. However, co-ethnics do not have a specific visa.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003. / 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**4.10.2. Reasons for co-ethnicity**

**IMMIGRATION\_97. Reasons for co-ethnicity.**

**Shared language:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Portuguese citizens enjoy certain beneficial policies when it comes to immigration and residence permit. For example, they are exempted from paying the residence permit fee of MOP 20,000.00. In addition, they are in a differentiated track than other foreign applicants in the application for right of abode. However, co-ethnics do not have a specific visa.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003. / 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**Shared religion:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Portuguese citizens enjoy certain beneficial policies when it comes to immigration and residence permit. For example, they are exempted from paying the residence permit fee of MOP 20,000.00. In addition, they are in a differentiated track than other foreign applicants in the application for right of abode. However, co-ethnics do not have a specific visa.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003. / 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**Shared ancestry:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Portuguese citizens enjoy certain beneficial policies when it comes to immigration and residence permit. For example, they are exempted from paying the residence permit fee of MOP 20,000.00. In addition, they are in a differentiated track than other foreign applicants in the application for right of abode. However, co-ethnics do not have a specific visa.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003. / 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**Citizen of former colony:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The relation is inverse: Macao was a colony of Portugal. Portuguese citizens enjoy certain beneficial policies when it comes to immigration and residence permit. For example, they are exempted from paying the residence permit fee of MOP 20,000.00. In addition, they are in a differentiated track than other foreign applicants in the application for right of abode. However, co-ethnics do not have a specific visa.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003. / 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**Ill treatment by country in the past:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The relation in in virtue of a colonial relation in the past, cultural heritage and protection of a minority.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003. / 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**Self-declaration: avowal to be of country's ethnicity:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The co-ethnic category makes reference to ethnicity, but also to language and citizenship. Portuguese citizens enjoy certain beneficial policies when it comes to immigration and residence permit. For example, they are exempted from paying the residence permit fee of MOP 20,000.00. In addition, they are in a differentiated track than other foreign applicants in the application for right of abode. However, co-ethnics do not have a specific visa.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003. / 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**Other:**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation:

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003. / 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**IMMIGRATION\_98. May converts apply?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRATION\_99. If ancestry is sufficient to claim entitlement to preferential immigration rights, what is the degree of ancestry required?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **4.10.3. Language test**

**IMMIGRATION\_100. What is the required level of language skills?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **4.10.4. Place of residence**

**IMMIGRATION\_101. Does the applicant have to reside in a specific country to be entitled to easier access and right to permanent settlement? (If yes, specify country in the explanation).**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **4.10.5. Place of application**

**IMMIGRATION\_102. Place of application.**

**Can applicants file an application from outside the territory of the host country?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can applicants file an application on host country's territory?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **4.10.6. Date of birth**

**IMMIGRATION\_103. Do applicants need to be born before or after a certain date to be eligible?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No reference to a specific date of birth.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003. / 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

#### **4.10.7. Permit validity**

**IMMIGRATION\_104. If citizenship is not granted right away/after a shorter period, how long is the resident permit valid for?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRATION\_105. Permit renewal.**

**Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit for co-ethnics?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for co-ethnics?**

Answer: Yes, possible to apply for permanent permit after 7-10 years

Code: 4

Explanation: For permanent residence application, seven years of habitual residence is required for Portuguese citizens (and other foreigners).

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.



## 5. Immigrant policies

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### 5.1. Permanent residence

#### 5.1.1. Eligibility

##### **IMMIGRANT\_1: General existence of permanent residence scheme.**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residence is regulated by Law 8/1999.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

##### **IMMIGRANT\_2: Existence of a permanent residence scheme for different proxies.**

###### **Do asylum seekers have access to permanent residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

###### **Do refugees have access to permanent residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

###### **Do co-ethnics have access to permanent residence?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Co-ethnics living in Macao under a valid residence permit will be counted as ordinary foreign residents (Art. 4 Law No. 8/1999, and thus they will be able to access permanent status after complying with residence requirement (Art. 1 Law No. 8/1999).

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 1 and 4.

### **Do domestic workers have access to permanent residence?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The period of being in Macao as a non-local domestic or agricultural worker will not be counted as ordinary residence (Art. 4 of Law No. 8/1999). Thus, non-local domestic or agricultural workers cannot comply with the past residence requirement established in Art. 1 of the Law No. 8/1999.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 1 and 4.

### **Do agricultural workers have access to permanent residence?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The period of being in Macao as a non-local domestic or agricultural worker will not be counted as ordinary residence (Art. 4 of Law No. 8/1999). Thus, non-local domestic or agricultural workers cannot comply with the past residence requirement established in Art. 1 of the Law No. 8/1999.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 1 and 4.

### **Do medical doctors have access to permanent residence?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: It is only possible if the individual, after the entry as a non-local skilled worker, submits an application to the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute [澳門貿易投資促進局] to be qualified as Specially qualified technician [具特別資格技術人員] which is regulated in Administrative Regulation 3/2005. The period of being in Macao as a specially qualified technician will be counted as ordinary residence (Art. 4 Law No. 8/1999) and thus they will be able to access permanent status after complying with residence requirement (Art. 1 Law No. 8/1999).

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 1 and 4. / 第 3/2005 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 3/2005]. 2005. Art. 1 and 8.

### **IMMIGRANT\_3: Required time of habitual residence.**

#### **How many months of habitual residence are required from asylum seekers for accessing permanent residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**How many months of habitual residence are required from refugees for accessing permanent residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**How many months of habitual residence are required from co-ethnics for accessing permanent residence?**

Answer: 84

Code: 84

Explanation: Art. 1 of Law No. 8/1999 establishes that co-ethnic need to reside 7 years in Macao before they can access permanent residence.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 1.

**How many months of habitual residence are required from domestic workers for accessing permanent residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**How many months of habitual residence are required from agricultural workers for accessing permanent residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**How many months of habitual residence are required from medical doctors for accessing permanent residence?**

Answer: 84

Code: 84

Explanation: Art. 1 of Law No. 8/1999 establishes that qualified technicians need to reside 7 years in Macao before they can access permanent residence.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 1.

**IMMIGRANT\_4: Periods of absence allowed.**

**Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for asylum seekers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e.g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for refugees? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for co-ethnics? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.**

0

Code: 0

Explanation: Authorities will examine whether the applicant has been a usual resident in Macao for the time period required before granting permanent residence (Art. 5 Law No. 8/1999). Since usual residence is unspecified in the law, it is coded as 0 as it depends of the discretion of the authority.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 5.

**Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for domestic workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for agricultural workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for medical doctors? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.**

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Authorities will examine whether the applicant has been a usual resident in Macao for the time period required before granting permanent residence (Art. 5 Law No. 8/1999). Since usual residence is unspecified in the law, it is coded as 0 as it depends of the discretion of the authority.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 5.

**IMMIGRANT\_5. Result of a regularization process.**

**The regularization process leads to:**

Answer: no regularization process possible

Code: 0

Explanation: No institutionalized regularization programs.

Sources: Web research

**IMMIGRANT\_6: Language test.**

**Is there a language requirement for asylum seekers to access permanent residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is there a language requirement for refugees to access permanent residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?**

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No language requirement listed in the application requisites.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "Application of Macao SAR Resident Identity Card". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03_e.jsp).

**Is there a language requirement for domestic workers to access permanent residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is there a language requirement for agricultural workers to access permanent residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is there a language requirement for medical doctors to access permanent residence?**

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No language requirement listed in the application requisites.

Sources: Macao SAR Identification Services Bureau. "Application of Macao SAR Resident Identity Card". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03_e.jsp).

**IMMIGRANT\_7: Economic resources.**

**Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for asylum seekers?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for refugees?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for co-ethnics?**

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: Proof of professional or stable source of life in Macao is required for the application.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 8.

**Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for domestic workers?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for agricultural workers?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for medical doctors?**

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: Proof of professional or stable source of life in Macao is required for the application.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 8.

**IMMIGRANT\_8: Cost of application.**

**What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the original currency (include the cost of issuance if any)?**

Answer: 90

Code: 90

Explanation: First-time application & renewal of Macao SAR Resident Identity Card: MOP90.00.



Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "Application of Macao SAR Resident Identity Card". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03_e.jsp).

**What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the USD (include the cost of issuance if any)?**

Answer: 11.15

Code: 11.15

Explanation: First-time application & renewal of Macao SAR Resident Identity Card: MOP90.00.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "Application of Macao SAR Resident Identity Card". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03_e.jsp).

**IMMIGRANT\_9: Employer sponsorship.**

**Do asylum seekers have to be sponsored by an employer?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do refugees have to be sponsored by an employer?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do co-ethnics have to be sponsored by an employer?**

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: Sponsorship is not a requisite for an application.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

**Do domestic workers have to be sponsored by an employer?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do agricultural workers have to be sponsored by an employer?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do medical doctors have to be sponsored by an employer?**

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: Sponsorship is not a requisite for an application.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 8.

### **5.1.2. Security of status**

**IMMIGRANT\_10: Maximum length of application procedure.**

**Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers in months:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Maximum length of application procedure for refugees in months:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Maximum length of application procedure for refugees:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics in months:**

Answer: 0.5

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Standard processing time is 15 working days.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "Application of Macao SAR Resident Identity Card". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03_e.jsp).

**Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics:**

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: Standard processing time is 15 working days.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "Application of Macao SAR Resident Identity Card". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03_e.jsp).

**Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers in months:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers in months:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors in months:**

Answer: 0.5

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Standard processing time is 15 working days.

Sources: Macao SAR Identification Services Bureau. "Application of Macao SAR Resident Identity Card". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03_e.jsp).

**Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors:**

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: Standard processing time is 15 working days.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "Application of Macao SAR Resident Identity Card". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/idcard03_e.jsp).

#### **IMMIGRANT\_11: Grounds for rejection.**

**Not fulfilling the original conditions that were required to access original permit is a ground for rejecting permanent residence application:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision found

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Applying for Residence in Macao S.A.R". Accessed April 23, 2020. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/Applying\\_for\\_Residence\\_in\\_Macao.html#III](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/Applying_for_Residence_in_Macao.html#III).

#### **IMMIGRANT\_12: Legal guarantees.**

**Rejection of applications must be reasoned:**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 10 of Law 6/2004 establishes that the deportation order should state the reasons for the action taken, the destination to which the deported person is travelling and the period during which he is prohibited from entering the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004. Art. 10.

**Rejected applicants have the right to appeal:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision in main regulations (Law Number 6/2004).

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004.

#### **IMMIGRANT\_13: Expulsion is precluded for victims of violence or crime.**

**Expulsion is precluded for immigrants of all categories who are victims of violence or crime:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision in main regulations (Law Number 6/2004).

Sources: 第 6/2004 號法律 [Law No. 6/2004]. 2004.

## 5.2. Policies of representation

**IMMIGRANT\_14: Regulation of electoral rights.**

**Subnational electoral rights can be regulated at the subnational level:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The relevant election laws are covering the whole Macao SAR and there are no sub-regional regulations within the SAR.

Sources: 第 21/2017 號行政長官批示 [Chief Executive Order No. 21/2017]. 2017.

### 5.2.1. Electoral rights

**IMMIGRANT\_15: Voting eligibility for non-citizens.**

**Does the country have presidential elections?**

Answer: no, the country does not hold democratic elections

Code: 3

**Does the country have a bicameral system (composed of a Lower House and an Upper House)?**

Answer: no, the country only has a lower house

Code: 2

**Can non-citizen residents vote in national presidential elections?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (Lower House)? :**

Answer: generally enfranchised with duration-based restrictions

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Art. 10 of Law Number 9/2008 establish that natural persons who are at least 18 years of age and are permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region may be registered as voters. Non-citizen residents are eligible to vote as long as they become permanent residents in Macao SAR. In order to become permanent residents, 7 consecutive years of habitual ordinary residence is required.

Sources: 第 9/2008 號法律 [Law No. 9/2008]. 2008.

**Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (Upper House)?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRANT\_16: Residence duration-based requirements for active electoral rights.**

**Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in presidential elections:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in Lower House elections:**

Answer: between 6 and 9 years

Code: 0.4

Explanation: Art. 10 of Law Number 9/2008 establish that natural persons who are at least 18 years of age and are permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region may be registered as voters. Non-citizen residents are eligible to vote as long as they become permanent residents in

Macao SAR. In order to become permanent residents, 7 consecutive years of habitual ordinary residence is required.

Sources: 第 9/2008 號法律 [Law No. 9/2008]. 2008.

**Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in Upper House elections:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRANT\_17: Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents.**

**Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents:**

Answer: registration required

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 10 of Law Number 9/2008 establish that natural persons who are at least 18 years of age and are permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region may be registered as voters. Non-citizen residents are eligible to vote as long as they become permanent residents in Macao SAR. In order to become permanent residents, 7 consecutive years of habitual ordinary residence is required.

Sources: 第 9/2008 號法律 [Law No. 9/2008]. 2008.

**IMMIGRANT\_18: Passive electoral rights for non-citizen residents.**

**Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national presidential elections?**

Answer: Not applicable (no presidential elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Lower House)?**

Answer: generally enfranchised with residence-based restrictions

Code: 1



Explanation: Art. 5 of Law 21/2017 establishes that all permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region who are eligible to vote and are at least 18 years old are eligible to be elected. Non-citizen residents are eligible to vote as long as they become permanent residents in Macao SAR. In order to become permanent residents, 7 consecutive years of habitual ordinary residence is required.

Sources: 第 21/2017 號行政長官批示 [Chief Executive Order No. 21/2017]. 2017. Art. 5.

### **Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Upper House)?**

Answer Not applicable (no presidential elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### **IMMIGRANT\_19: Residence duration-based restrictions for passive electoral rights.**

#### **Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in presidential elections:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in lower house elections:**

Answer: between 6 and 9 years

Code: 0.4

Explanation: Art. 5 of Law 21/2017 establishes that all permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region who are eligible to vote and are at least 18 years old are eligible to be elected. Non-citizen residents are eligible to vote as long as they become permanent residents in Macao SAR. In order to become permanent residents, 7 consecutive years of habitual ordinary residence is required.

Sources: 第 21/2017 號行政長官批示 [Chief Executive Order No. 21/2017]. 2017. Art. 5.

## **5.2.2. Regulation of participation in parties**

### **IMMIGRANT\_20: Emigrant membership to home country political parties.**

#### **Non-citizen resident membership to state or reception political parties:**

Answer: not regulated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: There is no “political party” in the strict sense in Macao but rather “Political Associations” which are not linked to legislative elections. This said, in the Law 2/99/M there are no restrictions for non-Chinese nationals to join associations in Macao.

Sources: 第 2/99/M 號法律 [Law No. 2/99/M]. 1999.

### 5.2.3. Consultative bodies

**IMMIGRANT\_21: Existence of a consultative body of immigrants acting at the national level.**

**Existence of a consultative body on immigrant issues:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of existence of a consultative body found.

Sources: Web research

**IMMIGRANT\_22: Structural or ad hoc consultation.**

**The consultation is:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRANT\_23: Composition of the consultative body.**

**Composition of the consultative body:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRANT\_24: Leadership of the consultative body.**

**Who chairs the consultative body?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRANT\_25: Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations.**

**The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRANT\_26: Right to get a response from the government to recommendation.**

**Beyond consultation on policies affecting immigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**IMMIGRANT\_27: Selection criteria to ensure representativeness.**

**Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### **Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographic-balanced consultative body:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## **5.3. Economic policies**

### **5.3.1. Access to labor market**

**IMMIGRANT\_28: Migrant access to labor market.**

**Can asylum seekers access the labor market?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can refugees access the labor market?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can co-ethnics access the labor market?**

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The employment of foreign employees is strictly regulated by Law 21/2009 and subjected to the principle of supplementation (Art. 2 of Law 21/2009). The guiding principle states that local employees are always prioritized whereas hiring non-resident workers should be supplementary, temporary (subject to time limit), and needs advance permission.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 2.

### **Can domestic workers access the labor market?**

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The employment of foreign employees is strictly regulated by Law 21/2009 and subjected to the principle of supplementation (Art. 2 of Law 21/2009). The guiding principle states that local employees are always prioritized whereas hiring non-resident workers should be supplementary, temporary (subject to time limit), and needs advance permission.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 2.

### **Can agricultural workers access the labor market?**

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The employment of foreign employees is strictly regulated by Law 21/2009 and subjected to the principle of supplementation (Art. 2 of Law 21/2009). The guiding principle states that local employees are always prioritized whereas hiring non-resident workers should be supplementary, temporary (subject to time limit), and needs advance permission.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 2.

### **Can medical doctors access the labor market?**

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The employment of foreign employees is strictly regulated by Law 21/2009 and subjected to the principle of supplementation (Art. 2 of Law 21/2009). The guiding principle states that local employees are always prioritized whereas hiring non-resident workers should be supplementary, temporary (subject to time limit), and needs advance permission.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 2.

### **Can permanent residents access the labor market?**

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Immigrants who become permanent residents are deemed as citizens by birth who have the right of abode in Macao SAR.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

## **IMMIGRANT\_29: Migrant access to self-employment.**

### **Can asylum seekers access self-employment?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### **Can refugees access self-employment?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### **Can co-ethnics access self-employment?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to Law 21/2009, foreign workers must have a valid employer, and there is no provision for self-employment.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **Can domestic workers access self-employment?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident domestic workers is strictly regulated. Self-employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **Can agricultural workers access self-employment?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident non-skilled workers is strictly regulated. Self-employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

#### **Can medical doctors access self-employment?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident skilled workers is strictly regulated. Self-employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

#### **Can permanent residents access self-employment?**

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

#### **IMMIGRANT\_30: Migrant access to civil service.**

##### **Can asylum seekers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

##### **Can refugees access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can co-ethnics access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident workers is strictly regulated (Portuguese immigrants are no exception). Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**Can domestic workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident domestic workers is strictly regulated. Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**Can agricultural workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident non-skilled workers is strictly regulated. Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**Can medical doctors access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident skilled workers is strictly regulated. Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**Can permanent residents access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?**

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1



Explanation: In Law 14/2009 Public service staff system [公務人員職程制度], there is no differentiation between Macao SAR permanent residents and (Chinese) nationals.

Sources: 第 14/2009 號法律 [Law No. 14/2009]. 2009.

#### **Can asylum seekers access employment in public administration?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Can refugees access employment in public administration?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Can co-ethnics access employment in public administration?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident workers is strictly regulated (Portuguese immigrants are no exception). Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

#### **Can domestic workers access employment in public administration?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident domestic workers is strictly regulated. Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

#### **Can agricultural workers access employment in public administration?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident non-skilled workers is strictly regulated. Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **Can medical doctors access employment in public administration?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident skilled workers is strictly regulated. Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **Can permanent residents access employment in public administration?**

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: In Law 14/2009 Public service staff system [公務人員職程制度], there is no differentiation between Macao SAR permanent residents and (Chinese) nationals.

Sources: 第 14/2009 號法律 [Law No. 14/2009]. 2009.

### **Can asylum seekers access employment in the police?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### **Can refugees access employment in the police?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### **Can co-ethnics access employment in the police?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident workers is strictly regulated (Portuguese immigrants are no exception). Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **Can domestic workers access employment in the police?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident domestic workers is strictly regulated. Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **Can agricultural workers access employment in the police?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident non-skilled workers is strictly regulated. Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **Can medical doctors access employment in the police?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The eligibility of employers who make job offer to non-resident skilled workers is strictly regulated. Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **Can permanent residents access employment in the police?**

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: In Law 14/2009 Public service staff system [公務人員職程制度], there is no differentiation between Macao SAR permanent residents and (Chinese) nationals.

Sources: 第 14/2009 號法律 [Law No. 14/2009]. 2009.

**Quotas for preferential hiring of asylum seekers exist:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Quotas for preferential hiring of refugees exist:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Quotas for preferential hiring of co-ethnics exist:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**Quotas for preferential hiring of domestic workers exist:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**Quotas for preferential hiring of agricultural workers exist:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**Quotas for preferential hiring of medical doctors:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Public sector employment is not an option.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

**Quotas for preferential hiring of permanent residents:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No quota found

Sources: 第 14/2009 號法律 [Law No. 14/2009]. 2009.

**Can asylum seekers access employment in the armed forces?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can refugees access employment in the armed forces?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can co-ethnics access employment in the armed forces?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can domestic workers access employment in the armed forces?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can agricultural workers access employment in the armed forces?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can medical doctors access employment in the armed forces?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can permanent residents access employment in the armed forces?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### 5.3.2. Access to support

#### IMMIGRANT\_31: Public employment services.

##### Can asylum seekers access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

##### Can refugees access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

##### Can co-ethnics access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: It is stated in the Art. 9 of the Administrative Regulation 12/2016 that the public employment services provided by the Employment Office of the Labour Affairs Bureau are to assist Macao residents. Portuguese citizens can stay in Macao under valid residence permit and be counted thus as Macao non-permanent resident [非永久性居民] during this period.

Sources: 第 12/2016 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 12/2016]. 2016. Art 3 and 9.

##### Can domestic workers access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: It is stated in the Art. 9 of the Administrative Regulation 12/2016 that the public employment services provided by the Employment Office of the Labour Affairs Bureau are to assist Macao residents, thus excluding asylum seekers who are not deemed as ordinary resident (Law 8/1999).

Sources: 第 12/2016 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 12/2016]. 2016. Art 9.

### **Can agricultural workers access public employment services?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: It is stated in the Art. 9 of the Administrative Regulation 12/2016 that the public employment services provided by the Employment Office of the Labour Affairs Bureau are to assist Macao residents, thus excluding asylum seekers who are not deemed as ordinary resident (Law 8/1999).

Sources: 第 12/2016 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 12/2016]. 2016. Art 9.

### **Can medical doctors access public employment services?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: It is stated in the Art. 9 of the Administrative Regulation 12/2016 that the public employment services provided by the Employment Office of the Labour Affairs Bureau are to assist Macao residents, thus excluding asylum seekers who are not deemed as ordinary resident (Law 8/1999).

Sources 第 12/2016 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 12/2016]. 2016. Art 9.

### **Can permanent residents access public employment services?**

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access as citizens by birth.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

### **IMMIGRANT\_32: Recognition of qualifications.**

#### **Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by asylum seekers:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by refugees:**



Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by co-ethnics:**

Answer: No standardized procedure for recognition of titles for migrants

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no public service provided by Macao SAR government that is related to the recognition of overseas qualifications [學歷](Public Services).

Sources: Macao SAR Government. "Public Services". Accessed November 4, 2018.  
<https://www.gov.mo/en/about-government/service-list/>.

#### **Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by domestic workers:**

Answer: No standardized procedure for recognition of titles for migrants

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no public service provided by Macao SAR government that is related to the recognition of overseas qualifications [學歷](Public Services).

Sources: Macao SAR Government. "Public Services". Accessed November 4, 2018.  
<https://www.gov.mo/en/about-government/service-list/>.

#### **Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by agricultural workers:**

Answer: No standardized procedure for recognition of titles for migrants

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no public service provided by Macao SAR government that is related to the recognition of overseas qualifications [學歷](Public Services).

Sources: Macao SAR Government. "Public Services". Accessed November 4, 2018.  
<https://www.gov.mo/en/about-government/service-list/>.

#### **Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by medical doctors:**

Answer: No standardized procedure for recognition of titles for migrants

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no public service provided by Macao SAR government that is related to the recognition of overseas qualifications [學歷](Public Services).

Sources: Macao SAR Government. "Public Services". Accessed November 4, 2018. <https://www.gov.mo/en/about-government/service-list/>.

### **Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by permanent residents:**

Answer: No standardized procedure for recognition of titles for migrants

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no public service provided by Macao SAR government that is related to the recognition of overseas qualifications [學歷](Public Services).

Sources: Macao SAR Government. "Public Services". Accessed November 4, 2018. <https://www.gov.mo/en/about-government/service-list/>.

## **5.3.3. Worker's rights**

### **IMMIGRANT\_33: Membership in trade unions.**

**Can asylum seekers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can refugees be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can co-ethnic be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?**

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 27 of Macao's Basic Law establishes that all residents have the right to join and form trade unions. Co-ethnics are considered residents.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 27.

**Can domestic workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 27 of Macao's Basic Law establishes that all residents have the right to join and form trade unions. However, domestic workers are not considered residents.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 27.

**Can agricultural workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 27 of Macao's Basic Law establishes that all residents have the right to join and form trade unions. However, agricultural workers are not considered residents.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 27.

**Can medical doctors be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 27 of Macao's Basic Law establishes that all residents have the right to join and form trade unions. However, medical doctors are not considered residents.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 27.

**Can permanent residents be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?**

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 27 of Macao's Basic Law establishes that all residents have the right to join and form trade unions. However, permanent residents are not considered residents.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 27.

#### **IMMIGRANT\_34: Job transferability.**

##### **Can asylum seekers change their employer without risking their immigration status?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

##### **Can refugees change their employer without risking their immigration status?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

##### **Can co-ethnics change their employer without risking their immigration status?**

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: The Macao residence permit that Portuguese citizens have access to apply for is not tied to a particular job.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. “在澳門特別行政區定居 | 治安警察局 [Settle in the Macao Special Administrative Region]”. Accessed November 28, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_9.html#top5\\_9\\_1](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_9.html#top5_9_1).

##### **Can domestic workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?**

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: It's possible to switch employer (with consent and permission) but not possible to switch sector/ profession (Art. 14 of Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

### **Can agricultural workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?**

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: It's possible to switch employer (with consent and permission) but not possible to switch sector/ profession (Art. 14 of Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

### **Can medical doctors change their employer without risking their immigration status?**

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: It's possible to switch employer (with consent and permission) but not possible to switch sector/ profession (Art. 14 of Law 21/2009).

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009. Art. 14.

### **Can permanent residents change their employer without risking their immigration status?**

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents have the same rights as birthright citizens.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

### **IMMIGRANT\_35: Right to redress.**

#### **Do asylum seekers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do refugees have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do co-ethnics have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?**

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, without restrictions.

Sources: 第 7/2008 號法律 [Law No. 7/2008]. 2008.

**Do domestic workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?**

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, without restrictions.

Sources: 第 7/2008 號法律 [Law No. 7/2008]. 2008.

**Do agricultural workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?**

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, without restrictions.

Sources: 第 7/2008 號法律 [Law No. 7/2008]. 2008.

**Do medical doctors have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?**

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, without restrictions.

Sources 第 7/2008 號法律 [Law No. 7/2008]. 2008.

**Do permanent residents have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?**

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, without restrictions.

Sources: 第 7/2008 號法律 [Law No. 7/2008]. 2008.

### 5.3.4. Property rights

**IMMIGRANT\_36: Property rights.**

**Can asylum seekers acquire property in the state of reception?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can refugees acquire property in the state of reception?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can co-ethnics acquire property in the state of reception?**

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions to acquire land based on nationality (Art. 37.1 of Law 10/2013).

Sources: 第 10/2013 號法律 [Law No. 10/2013]. 2013. Art. 37.

#### **Can domestic workers acquire property in the state of reception?**

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions to acquire land based on nationality (Art. 37.1 of Law 10/2013).

Sources: 第 10/2013 號法律 [Law No. 10/2013]. 2013. Art. 37.

#### **Can agricultural workers acquire property in the state of reception?**

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions to acquire land based on nationality (Art. 37.1 of Law 10/2013).

Sources: 第 10/2013 號法律 [Law No. 10/2013]. 2013. Art. 37.

#### **Can medical doctors acquire property in the state of reception?**

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions to acquire land based on nationality (Art. 37.1 of Law 10/2013).

Sources: 第 10/2013 號法律 [Law No. 10/2013]. 2013. Art. 37.

#### **Can permanent residents acquire property in the state of reception?**

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions to acquire land based on nationality (Art. 37.1 of Law 10/2013).

Sources: 第 10/2013 號法律 [Law No. 10/2013]. 2013. Art. 37.

## **5.4. Social policies**

### **5.4.1. Family reunification**



**Can asylum seekers bring their families to their country of residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can refugees bring their families to their country of residence?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Can co-ethnics bring their families to their country of residence?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: When Portuguese citizens apply for residence permit in Macao SAR, they can apply for family reunion simultaneously.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. “在澳門特別行政區定居 | 治安警察局 [Settle in the Macao Special Administrative Region]”. Accessed November 28, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_9.html#top5\\_9\\_1](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_9.html#top5_9_1).

**Can domestic workers bring their families to their country of residence?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: After a non-resident worker is granted "Temporary Authorization to Stay for Non-resident Workers", the respective Subdivision will start to accept applications for "Special Authorization to Stay" by his/her reuniting kindred.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. “‘Special Authorization to Stay’ for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers”. Accessed November 5, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

**Can agricultural workers bring their families to their country of residence?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: After a non-resident worker is granted "Temporary Authorization to Stay for Non-resident Workers", the respective Subdivision will start to accept applications for "Special Authorization to Stay" by his/her reuniting kindred.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

#### **Can medical doctors bring their families to their country of residence?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: After a non-resident worker is granted "Temporary Authorization to Stay for Non-resident Workers", the respective Subdivision will start to accept applications for "Special Authorization to Stay" by his/her reuniting kindred.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

#### **Can permanent residents bring their families to their country of residence?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

### *Eligibility*

#### **IMMIGRANT\_37: Resident requirement for ordinary legal residents.**

##### **Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers). In months:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

##### **Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: 98

Sources: Not applicable

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees). In months:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics). In months:**

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: When Portuguese citizens apply for residence permit in Macao SAR, they can apply for family reunion simultaneously.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. “在澳門特別行政區定居 | 治安警察局 [Settle in the Macao Special Administrative Region]”. Accessed November 28, 2018.

[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_9.html#top5\\_9\\_1](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_9.html#top5_9_1).

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics):**

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: When Portuguese citizens apply for residence permit in Macao SAR, they can apply for family reunion simultaneously.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. “在澳門特別行政區定居 | 治安警察局 [Settle in the Macao Special Administrative Region]”. Accessed November 28, 2018.

[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_9.html#top5\\_9\\_1](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_9.html#top5_9_1).

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers). In months:**

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: After a non-resident worker is granted "Temporary Authorization to Stay for Non-resident Workers", the respective Subdivision will start to accept applications for "Special Authorization to Stay" by his/her reuniting kindred.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018.

[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers):**

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: After a non-resident worker is granted "Temporary Authorization to Stay for Non-resident Workers", the respective Subdivision will start to accept applications for "Special Authorization to Stay" by his/her reuniting kindred.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018.

[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers). In months:**

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: After a non-resident worker is granted "Temporary Authorization to Stay for Non-resident Workers", the respective Subdivision will start to accept applications for "Special Authorization to Stay" by his/her reuniting kindred.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018.

[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers):**

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: After a non-resident worker is granted "Temporary Authorization to Stay for Non-resident Workers", the respective Subdivision will start to accept applications for "Special Authorization to Stay" by his/her reuniting kindred.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018.  
[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors). In months:**

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: After a non-resident worker is granted "Temporary Authorization to Stay for Non-resident Workers", the respective Subdivision will start to accept applications for "Special Authorization to Stay" by his/her reuniting kindred.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018.  
[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors):**

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: After a non-resident worker is granted "Temporary Authorization to Stay for Non-resident Workers", the respective Subdivision will start to accept applications for "Special Authorization to Stay" by his/her reuniting kindred.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018.  
[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents). In months:**

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No residence requirement

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents):**

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No residence requirement

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**IMMIGRANT\_38: Family members considered for reunification.**

**Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Spouse.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Children.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation:

Sources:

**Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Parents.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Grandparents.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Spouse.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The dependent family members of the applicant are granted refugee status (Art. 31.2 of Law 1/2004). The dependent family is understood as spouse and minor children (Art. 31.1 of Law 1/2004).

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004. Art. 31.

**Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The dependent family members of the applicant are granted refugee status (Art. 31.2 of Law 1/2004). The dependent family is understood as spouseMacau SAR Legislative Council. 2004. 印務局 - 第 1/2004 號法律 承認及喪失難民地位制度 [Government Printing Bureau - Law No. 1/2004 Recognition and Loss of Refugee Status System]. and minor children (Art. 31.1 of Law 1/2004).

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004. Art. 31.

**Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Children.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The dependent family members of the applicant are granted refugee status (Art. 31.2 of Law 1/2004). The dependent family is understood as spouse and minor children (Art. 31.1 of Law 1/2004).

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004. Art. 31.

**Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Parents.**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The dependent family members of the applicant are granted refugee status (Art. 31.2 of Law 1/2004). The dependent family is understood as spouse and minor children (Art. 31.1 of Law 1/2004).

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004. Art. 31.

**Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Grandparents.**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The dependent family members of the applicant are granted refugee status (Art. 31.2 of Law 1/2004). The dependent family is understood as spouse and minor children (Art. 31.1 of Law 1/2004).

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004. Art. 31.

**Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Spouse.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.



**Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Children.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Parents.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Grandparents.**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Spouse.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th

Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Children.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Parents.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Grandparents.**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Spouse.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Children.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Parents.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Grandparents.**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Spouse.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Children.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Parents.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Grandparents.**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Spouse.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Children.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Parents.**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

**Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Grandparents.**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 2 of Law 4/2003 establishes that family groups include (1) spouses; (2) The person who has the actual marriage relationship under the conditions referred to the Civil Code's 1st 4th Article 172; (3) first-level lineal ascendants of the person and the spouse; (4) first-level lineal minor descendants and adopted minors of the person. 2. In exceptional circumstances, other minors or blood relatives who have been certified by the applicant may also be considered members of the family.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 2.

*Security of status*

**IMMIGRANT\_39: Length of application procedure.**

**Length of application procedure in months (asylum seekers).**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Length of application procedure (asylum seekers).**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Length of application procedure in months (refugees).**

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation (Law Number 1/2004).

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004.

#### **Length of application procedure (refugees).**

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation (Law Number 1/2004).

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004.

#### **Length of application procedure in months (co-ethnics).**

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. “在澳門特別行政區定居 | 治安警察局 [Settle in the Macao Special Administrative Region]”. Accessed November 28, 2018.  
[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_9.html#top5\\_9\\_1](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_9.html#top5_9_1).

#### **Length of application procedure (co-ethnics).**

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. “在澳門特別行政區定居 | 治安警察局 [Settle in the Macao Special Administrative Region]”. Accessed November 28, 2018.  
[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp\\_top5\\_9.html#top5\\_9\\_1](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top5_9.html#top5_9_1).



**Length of application procedure in months (domestic workers).**

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

**Length of application procedure (domestic workers).**

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

**Length of application procedure in months (agricultural workers).**

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

**Length of application procedure (agricultural workers).**

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018. [http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

**Length of application procedure in months (medical doctors).**

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018.

[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

#### **Length of application procedure (medical doctors).**

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation.

Sources: Public Security Police Force. "Special Authorization to Stay' for Reuniting Kindred of Non-Resident Workers". Accessed November 5, 2018.

[http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp\\_top5\\_5\\_1.html](http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_5_1.html).

#### **Length of application procedure in months (permanent residents).**

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

#### **Length of application procedure (permanent residents).**

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length in main regulation.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

#### **IMMIGRANT\_40: Duration of permit.**

##### **Duration of validity of permit (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Duration of validity of permit (refugees):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Duration of validity of permit (co-ethnics):**

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The residence permit is in principle of one year, renewable for two years.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 8.

**Duration of validity of permit (domestic workers):**

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 8 of Law 4/2003 establishes that the members of the Labour Family may be granted the same period of the applicant's residence permit.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 8.

**Duration of validity of permit (agricultural workers):**

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 8 of Law 4/2003 establishes that the members of the Labour Family may be granted the same period of the applicant's residence permit.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 8.

**Duration of validity of permit (medical doctors):**

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 8 of Law 4/2003 establishes that the members of the Labour Family may be granted the same period of the applicant's residence permit.

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003. Art. 8.

**Duration of validity of permit (permanent residents):**

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The residence permit is in principle of one year, renewable for two years.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003.

**IMMIGRANT\_41: Grounds for rejection, withdrawing or refusing to renew status.**

**Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Being an actual and serious threat to public policy or national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1



Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the Administrative Regulation 5/2003 establishes that a residence permit is invalidated for the following reasons: (1) no longer meets any prerequisites or requirements for applying for a residence permit; (2) any situation that arises in accordance with the principles of law and the provisions of this Administrative Regulation that the license cannot be maintained, especially when the interested parties don't have ordinary residence in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 24.

**IMMIGRANT\_42: Special circumstances.**

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (refugees):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Law 1/2004).

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (refugees):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (refugees):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (refugees):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (co-ethnics):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (co-ethnics):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (co-ethnics):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (co-ethnics):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (domestic workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (domestic workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (domestic workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (domestic workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (agricultural workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (agricultural workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (agricultural workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (agricultural workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (medical doctors):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (medical doctors):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (medical doctors):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (medical doctors):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (permanent residents):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (permanent residents):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (permanent residents):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (permanent residents):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation (Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**IMMIGRANT\_43: Legal guarantees and redress in case of refusal or withdrawal.**

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (refugees):**

Answer: Not applicable



Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (refugees):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (refugees):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (co-ethnics):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (co-ethnic):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (co-ethnic):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (domestic workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (domestic workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (domestic workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (agricultural workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (agricultural workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (agricultural workers):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (medical doctors):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (medical doctors):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (medical doctors):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (permanent residents):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (permanent residents):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (permanent residents):**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The legal protection in case of refusal of family dependent application is not regulated in main regulation (i.e. Law 4/2003).

Sources: 第 4/2003 號法律 [Law No. 4/2003]. 2003.

**IMMIGRANT\_44: Right to autonomous permit.**

**Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (refugees):**

Answer: right after reunification

Code: 1

Explanation: After the refugee status is recognized, each dependent family member is considered to be independent of the refugees and other family members, especially in terms of the effectiveness of the refugee status (Art. 31 Law 1/2004).

Sources: 第 1/2004 號法律 [Law No. 1/2004]. 2004.

**Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (co-ethnics):**

Answer: no right

Code: 0

Explanation: The residence permit for partners and children is usually contingent on the status of the sponsor (Art. 18 Regulations 5/2003).

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art.18.

**Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (domestic workers):**

Answer: no right

Code: 0

Explanation: The residence permit for partners and children is usually contingent on the status of the sponsor (Art. 18 Regulations 5/2003).

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art.18.

**Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (agricultural workers):**

Answer: no right

Code: 0

Explanation: The residence permit for partners and children is usually contingent on the status of the sponsor (Art. 18 Regulations 5/2003).

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art.18.

**Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (medical doctors):**

Answer: no right

Code: 0

Explanation: The residence permit for partners and children is usually contingent on the status of the sponsor (Art. 18 Regulations 5/2003).

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art.18.

**Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (permanent residents):**

Answer: no right

Code: 0

Explanation: The residence permit for partners and children is usually contingent on the status of the sponsor (Art. 18 Regulations 5/2003).

Sources: 第 5/2003 號法律 [Law No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art.18.

## 5.4.2. Education

**IMMIGRANT\_45: Access to education.**

**Children of asylum seekers have access to compulsory education:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Children of refugees have access to compulsory education:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Children of co-ethnics have access to compulsory education:**

Answer: yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Art. 20 of Law 9/2009 establishes compulsory education for minors between the ages of five and fifteen. No restrictions are posed to Macao residents and co-ethnics are considered residents (Art. 21).

Sources: 第 9/2006 號法律 [Law No. 9/2006]. 2006. Art. 3 and 21.

**Children of domestic workers have access to compulsory education:**

Answer: restrictions in law on access for asylum seekers and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Although it is stated as a general principle in Law 9/2006 that all persons have the right to education regardless of their nationality (Art. 3), it is also stated in Law 9/2006 that eligible beneficiaries of “free education” [免費教育] are restricted to residents of Macao SAR (Art. 20-21). Domestic workers are not considered Macao residents.

Sources: 第 9/2006 號法律 [Law No. 9/2006]. 2006. Art. 3 and 20-21.

**Children of agricultural workers have access to compulsory education:**

Answer: restrictions in law on access for migrant proxy and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Although it is stated as a general principle in Law 9/2006 that all persons have the right to education regardless of their nationality (Art. 3), it is also stated in Law 9/2006 that eligible beneficiaries of “free education” [免費教育] are restricted to residents of Macao SAR (Art. 20-21). Agricultural workers are not considered Macao residents.

Sources: 第 9/2006 號法律 [Law No. 9/2006]. 2006. Art. 3 and 20-21.

**Children of medical doctors have access to compulsory education:**

Answer: restrictions in law on access for migrant proxy and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Although it is stated as a general principle in Law 9/2006 that all persons have the right to education regardless of their nationality (Art. 3), it is also stated in Law 9/2006 that eligible beneficiaries of “free education” [免費教育] are restricted to residents of Macao SAR (Art. 20-21). Medical doctors are not considered Macao residents.

Sources: 第 9/2006 號法律 [Law No. 9/2006]. 2006. Art. 3 and 20-21.

**Children of permanent residents have access to compulsory education:**

Answer: yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Art. 20 of Law 9/2009 establishes compulsory education for minors between the ages of five and fifteen. No restrictions are posed to Macao residents (Art. 21) and permanent are considered residents.

Sources: 第 9/2006 號法律 [Law No. 9/2006]. 2006. Art. 3 and 20-21.

**IMMIGRANT\_46: Access to higher education.**

**Asylum seekers and their children have access to higher education:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Refugees have access to higher education:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Co-ethnics have access to higher education:**

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The Macao Special Administrative Region Government shall create equal access to higher education and shall follow the principle of not discriminating on the basis of nationality, descent, gender, race, language, religion, political or ideological beliefs, economic conditions or social conditions.



Sources: 第 10/2017 號法律 [Law No. 10/2017]. 2017. Art. 4.

**Domestic workers have access to higher education:**

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The Macao Special Administrative Region Government shall create equal access to higher education and shall follow the principle of not discriminating on the basis of nationality, descent, gender, race, language, religion, political or ideological beliefs, economic conditions or social conditions.

Sources: 第 10/2017 號法律 [Law No. 10/2017]. 2017. Art. 4.

**Agricultural workers have access to higher education:**

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The Macao Special Administrative Region Government shall create equal access to higher education and shall follow the principle of not discriminating on the basis of nationality, descent, gender, race, language, religion, political or ideological beliefs, economic conditions or social conditions.

Sources: 第 10/2017 號法律 [Law No. 10/2017]. 2017. Art. 4.

**Medical doctors have access to higher education:**

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The Macao Special Administrative Region Government shall create equal access to higher education and shall follow the principle of not discriminating on the basis of nationality, descent, gender, race, language, religion, political or ideological beliefs, economic conditions or social conditions.

Sources: 第 10/2017 號法律 [Law No. 10/2017]. 2017. Art. 4.

**Permanent residents have access to higher education:**

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The Macao Special Administrative Region Government shall create equal access to higher education and shall follow the principle of not discriminating on the basis of nationality, descent,

gender, race, language, religion, political or ideological beliefs, economic conditions or social conditions.

Sources: 第 10/2017 號法律 [Law No. 10/2017]. 2017. Art. 4.

#### **IMMIGRANT\_47: Support for language instruction.**

##### **Provision of education support in language(s) of instruction for migrant pupils:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for language support in main regulations (Law 9/2006).

Sources: 第 9/2006 號法律 [Law No. 9/2006]. 2006.

#### **IMMIGRANT\_48: Intercultural education.**

##### **Intercultural education is included in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for language support in main regulations (Law 9/2006).

Sources: 第 9/2006 號法律 [Law No. 9/2006]. 2006.

#### **IMMIGRANT\_49: Integration in teachers' syllabus.**

##### **Migration and integration are obligatory topics in professional development training:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: It is mentioned in Law 3/2012 that non-higher education local school private school teaching staff are obligated to “assist in establishing and developing a relationship of mutual respect between different cultures in the process of education.”

Sources: 第 3/2012 號法律 [Law No. 3/2012]. 2012.

### **5.4.3. Health care**

#### **IMMIGRANT\_50: Conditions for inclusion in the health care system**

##### **Conditions for inclusion of asylum seekers in the health care system:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Conditions for inclusion of refugees in the health care system:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Conditions for inclusion of co-ethnics in the health care system:**

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Only residents have access to the public health care system (Art. 1 and 2 of Decree 24/86/M). Co-ethnics are considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 24/86/M 號法令 [Decree No. 24/86/M]. 1986. Art. 1-2.

**Conditions for inclusion of domestic workers in the health care system:**

Answer: no inclusion

Code: 0

Explanation: Only residents have access to the public health care system (Art. 1 and 2 of Decree 24/86/M). Domestic workers are not considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 24/86/M 號法令 [Decree No. 24/86/M]. 1986. Art. 1-2.

**Conditions for inclusion of agricultural workers in the health care system:**

Answer: no inclusion

Code: 0

Explanation: Only residents have access to the public health care system (Art. 1 and 2 of Decree 24/86/M). Agricultural workers are not considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 24/86/M 號法令 [Decree No. 24/86/M]. 1986. Art. 1-2.

**Conditions for inclusion of medical doctors in the health care system:**

Answer: no inclusion

Code: 0

Explanation: Only residents have access to the public health care system (Art. 1 and 2 of Decree 24/86/M). Medical doctors are not considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 24/86/M 號法令 [Decree No. 24/86/M]. 1986. Art. 1-2.

**Conditions for inclusion of permanent residents in the health care system:**

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Only residents have access to the public health care system (Art. 1 and 2 of Decree 24/86/M). Permanent residents are considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 24/86/M 號法令 [Decree No. 24/86/M]. 1986. Art. 1-2.

**IMMIGRANT\_51: Coverage of health care services.**

**Health care coverage for asylum seekers.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Health care coverage for refugees.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Health care coverage for co-ethnics.**

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Only residents have access to the public health care system (Art. 1 and 2 of Decree 24/86/M). Co-ethnics are considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 24/86/M 號法令 [Decree No. 24/86/M]. 1986. Art. 1-2.

#### **Health care coverage for domestic workers.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Health care coverage for agricultural workers.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Health care coverage for medical doctors.**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Health care coverage for permanent residents.**

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Only residents have access to the public health care system (Art. 1 and 2 of Decree 24/86/M). Permanent residents are considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 24/86/M 號法令 [Decree No. 24/86/M]. 1986. Art. 1-2.

#### 5.4.4. Unemployment benefits

##### **IMMIGRANT\_52: Unemployment benefits.**

##### **Access of asylum seekers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

##### **Access of refugees to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

##### **Access of co-ethnics to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access (deemed as Macao (non-permanent) residents).

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010.

##### **Access of domestic workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: No access for non-local immigrants.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010.

##### **Access of agricultural workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: No access for non-local immigrants.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010.

**Access of medical doctors to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: No access for non-local immigrants.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010].

**Access of permanent residents to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access (deemed as Macao residents)

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010. Art. 9.

### 5.4.5. Retirement benefits

**IMMIGRANT\_53: Retirement benefits.**

**Access of asylum seekers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Access of refugees to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Access of co-ethnics to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Access to the social security system is restricted to residents (Art. 10 and 11 of Law 4/2010) and co-ethnics are considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010. Art. 10 and 11.

**Access of domestic workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: Access to the social security system is restricted to residents (Art. 10 and 11 of Law 4/2010) and domestic workers are not considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010. Art. 10 and 11.

**Access of agricultural workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: Access to the social security system is restricted to residents (Art. 10 and 11 of Law 4/2010) and agricultural workers are not considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010. Art. 10 and 11.

**Access of medical doctors to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: Access to the social security system is restricted to residents (Art. 10 and 11 of Law 4/2010) and medical doctors are not considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010. Art. 10 and 11.

**Access of permanent residents to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:**

Answer: equal access



Code: 1

Explanation: Access to the social security system is restricted to residents (Art. 10 and 11 of Law 4/2010) and permanent residents are considered residents of Macao.

Sources: 第 4/2010 號法律 [Law No. 4/2010]. 2010. Art. 10 and 11.

## 5.5. Cultural policies

**IMMIGRANT\_54: Funding for bilingual education.**

**Is there public funding for bilingual education in the language of majoritarian migrant groups?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such funding can be tracked (for instance in Law 9/2006).

Sources: 第 9/2006 號法律 [Law No. 9/2006]. 2006.

**IMMIGRANT\_55: Funding for media on main migrant group's language.**

**Is there public funding for media in the language of the main migrant group?**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of funding for media on main migrant group languages found.

## 5.6. Mobility policies

### 5.6.1. Identity documents

**IMMIGRANT\_56: Confiscation of identification documents.**

**Do asylum seekers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by any-one (excluding public authorities)?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do refugees have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do co-ethnics have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Employers are prohibited from confiscating the identity document of their employees (Law 7/2008).

Sources: 第 7/2008 號法律 [Law No. 7/2008]. 2008.

**Do domestic workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Employers are prohibited from confiscating the identity document of their employees (Art. 10 and 26 Law 7/2008).

Sources: 第 7/2008 號法律 [Law No. 7/2008]. 2008. Art. 10 and 26.

**Do agricultural workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Employers are prohibited from confiscating the identity document of their employees (Art. 10 and 26 Law 7/2008).

Sources: 第 7/2008 號法律 [Law No. 7/2008]. 2008. Art. 10 and 26.

**Do medical doctors have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Employers are prohibited from confiscating the identity document of their employees (Art. 10 and 26 Law 7/2008).

Sources: 第 7/2008 號法律 [Law No. 7/2008]. 2008. Art. 10 and 26.

**Do permanent residents have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Employers are prohibited from confiscating the identity document of their employees (Art. 10 and 26 Law 7/2008).

Sources: 第 7/2008 號法律 [Law No. 7/2008]. 2008. Art. 10 and 26.

## 5.6.2. Freedom of movement

**IMMIGRANT\_57: Freedom of movement within country.**

**Do asylum seekers have the right to move freely within the country?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do refugees have the right to move freely within the country?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do co-ethnics have the right to move freely within the country?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Notification to the Immigration Department within 30 days is needed after change of address (Art. 27 of Administrative Regulation 5/2003).

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003. Art. 27.

### **Do domestic workers have the right to move freely within the country?**

Answer: restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No provision for the right of complete freedom of movement, but it is framed as a special right of non-local employee to be provided suitable accommodation guaranteed by the employer or the employment agency.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **Do agricultural workers have the right to move freely within the country?**

Answer: restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No provision for the right of complete freedom of movement, but it is framed as a special right of non-local employee to be provided suitable accommodation guaranteed by the employer or the employment agency.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **Do medical doctors have the right to move freely within the country?**

Answer: restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No provision for the right of complete freedom of movement, but it is framed as a special right of non-local employee to be provided suitable accommodation guaranteed by the employer or the employment agency.

Sources: 第 21/2009 號法律 [Law No. 21/2009]. 2009.

### **Do permanent residents have the right to move freely within the country?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding internal mobility for permanent residents (Art. 2 of Law 8/1999).

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 2.

**IMMIGRANT\_58: Freedom to move outside the country.**

**Do asylum seekers have the right to leave the country?**

Answer: no answer

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Number of months of absence allowed per year (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do refugees have the right to leave the country?**

Answer: no answer

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Number of months of absence allowed per year (refugees):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do co-ethnics have the right to leave the country?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No regulation regarding the allowed periods of absence.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003.

**Number of months of absence allowed per year (co-ethnics):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do domestic workers have the right to leave the country?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No regulation regarding the allowed periods of absence.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003.

**Number of months of absence allowed per year (domestic workers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do agricultural workers have the right to leave the country?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No regulation regarding the allowed periods of absence.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003.

**Number of months of absence allowed per year (agricultural workers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do medical doctors have the right to leave the country?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No regulation regarding the allowed periods of absence.

Sources: 第 5/2003 號行政法規 [Administrative Regulation No. 5/2003]. 2003.

**Number of months of absence allowed per year (medical doctors):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do permanent residents have the right to leave the country?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding external mobility for permanent residents (Art. 2 of Law 8/1999).

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999. Art. 2.

**Number of months of absence allowed per year (permanent residents):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### 5.6.3. Obligations

### 5.6.4. Military service

**IMMIGRANT\_59: Military service.**

**Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with military service?**

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do refugees have the obligation to comply with military service?**

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with military service?**

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Military defense of Macao SAR is administered directly by PRC Central Government, not by Macao SAR Government. Thus, there is no military conscription in Macao SAR.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 14.

**Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with military service?**

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Military defense of Macao SAR is administered directly by PRC Central Government, not by Macao SAR Government. Thus, there is no military conscription in Macao SAR.



Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 14.

#### **Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with military service?**

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Military defense of Macao SAR is administered directly by PRC Central Government, not by Macao SAR Government. Thus, there is no military conscription in Macao SAR.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 14.

#### **Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with military service?**

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Military defense of Macao SAR is administered directly by PRC Central Government, not by Macao SAR Government. Thus, there is no military conscription in Macao SAR.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 14.

#### **Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with military service?**

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Military defense of Macao SAR is administered directly by PRC Central Government, not by Macao SAR Government. Thus, there is no military conscription in Macao SAR.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993. Art. 14.

### **5.6.5. Social service**

#### **IMMIGRANT\_60: Social service.**

#### **Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with social service?**

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do refugees have the obligation to comply with social service?**

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with social service?**

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No social service in Macao.

Sources: Not applicable

**Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with social service?**

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No social service in Macao.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

**Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with social service?**

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No social service in Macao.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

**Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with social service?**

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No social service in Macao.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

### **Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with social service?**

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No social service in Macao.

Sources: 中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法 [Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China]. 1993.

## **5.6.6. Taxes**

### **IMMIGRANT\_61: Income taxes.**

#### **Do asylum seekers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Do refugees have to pay income taxes in state of reception?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Do co-ethnics have to pay income taxes in state of reception?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Taxpayers subject to occupational tax [職業稅] are not differentiated by local or non-local resident workers.

Sources: 第 2/78/M 號法律 [Law No. 2/78/M]. 1978.

#### **Do domestic workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Taxpayers subject to occupational tax [職業稅] are not differentiated by local or non-local resident workers.

Sources: 第 2/78/M 號法律 [Law No. 2/78/M]. 1978.

#### **Do agricultural workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Taxpayers subject to occupational tax [職業稅] are not differentiated by local or non-local resident workers.

Sources: 第 2/78/M 號法律 [Law No. 2/78/M]. 1978.

#### **Do medical doctors have to pay income taxes in state of reception?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Taxpayers subject to occupational tax [職業稅] are not differentiated by local or non-local resident workers.

Sources: 第 2/78/M 號法律 [Law No. 2/78/M]. 1978.

#### **Do permanent residents have to pay income taxes in state of reception?**

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Taxpayers subject to occupational tax [職業稅] are not differentiated by local or non-local resident workers.

Sources: 第 2/78/M 號法律 [Law No. 2/78/M]. 1978.

## 5.7. Administration

**IMMIGRANT\_63: Existence of immigrant integration agency in state of reception.**

**Existence of institution/agency with competencies for immigrant policies:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

**Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in original language:**

Answer: Not applicable

**Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in English:**

Answer: Not applicable

Explanation: There is no such immigrant integration agency that takes care of immigrants as a specific target population. Relevant issues are taken care of by a scattered set of governmental bodies such as Public Security Police Force [治安警察局] (extension of resident permit for non-resident worker), Labour Affairs Bureau [勞工事務局] (extension of work permit for non-resident worker), and Identification Services Bureau [身份證明局] (application for right of abode and resident identity card)

Sources: Identification Services Bureau. "Macau SAR Passport". Accessed November 26, 2018. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/passport_e.jsp).

**Access to antidiscrimination body.**

**Migrants can access antidiscrimination bodies and prerogatives (e.g. make official complaints to an Ombudsperson) regardless of migrant status (they might be explicitly mentioned as eligible, or not; what we care about is that they are not explicitly excluded, for instance, by statements that restrict access to nationals):**

Answer: Antidiscrimination body does not exist

Code: 98

Explanation: Macao does not have an antidiscrimination body.

Sources: Web research

## 6. Immigrant citizenship and nationality

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### 6.1. Immigrant nationality

#### 6.1.1. Immigrant dual nationality

##### IMNAT\_1: Renunciation of previous nationality.

**Does the country require applicants to naturalization by residence to renounce their previous nationality?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: No exceptions are given. "A. Application for Naturalization Requirement: Foreign nationals or stateless persons who are permanent residents of the Macao SAR may apply. [...] Once the application is approved and otherwise the applicant is a stateless person, the applicant must within 6 months from the date of notification of his/her approval, submit a document which proves that he/she has renounced his/her foreign nationality. Otherwise, the approval will lose effect. [加入中國國籍的申請 申請資格:澳門特別行政區永久性居民中的外國人或無國籍人士。[...] 如申請獲批准, 除無國籍者外, 申請人須在接到通知之日起六個月內遞 交放棄外國國籍的證明文件, 否則有關決定失效。]"

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

**Citizenship can be withdrawn only if person resides outside the country:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Are there exceptions?**

Answer: No exceptions

Code: 4

Explanation: Applicants need to present proof of renunciation of foreign nationalities and there are no exceptions listed: "A. Application for Naturalization Requirement: Foreign nationals or stateless persons who are permanent residents of the Macao SAR may apply. [...] Once the application is approved and otherwise the applicant is a stateless person, the applicant must within 6 months from the date of notification of his/her approval, submit a document which proves that he/she has renounced his/her foreign nationality. Otherwise, the approval will lose effect. "

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]”. Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

#### **IMNAT\_1\_1: Sanctions.**

**Are there sanctions for naturalized persons who are later found to have the nationality of the country or origin despite there being a procedure and having pledged to renounce it?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: “Once the application is approved and otherwise the applicant is a stateless person, the applicant must within 6 months from the date of notification of his/her approval, submit a document which proves that he/she has renounced his/her foreign nationality. Otherwise, the approval will lose effect.”

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]”. Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

### **6.1.2. Emigrant dual nationality for immigrants who naturalized**

#### **IMNAT\_2: Emigrant dual nationality for naturalized immigrants.**

**Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization of nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) for having acquired a foreign one (i.e. of their place of residence) and, if so, under which conditions?**

Answer: Authorities have arbitrary power to withdraw citizenship

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. In principle, dual nationality is not recognized by the PRC Nationality Law. That said, any Chinese citizens of Macao who holds a Portuguese travel document or travel documents issued by a foreign country where they have gained the right of abode may continue to use the document to travel to other countries.

Sources: 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China]. 2003(1980). / 第5/1999 號行政長官批示 [Chief Executive Order No. 5/1999]. 1999.

### **6.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants**

#### **IMNAT\_3: Loss after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants.**

**For national citizens by naturalization who emigrated, does the country deprive them of their nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) because of residence abroad**

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Citizens by naturalization who emigrated will not be deprived of their PRC nationality because of residence abroad unless they have acquired a foreign nationality and actively renounced their Chinese nationality. “Article 9 Any Chinese national who has settled abroad and who has been naturalized as a foreign national or has acquired foreign nationality of his own free will shall automatically lose Chinese nationality. Article 10 Chinese nationals who meet one of the following conditions may renounce Chinese nationality upon approval of their applications: [...] (2) they have settled abroad [...]. Article 11 Any person who applies for renunciation of Chinese nationality shall lose Chinese nationality upon approval of his application.”

Sources: 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China]. 2003(1980).

### **After how many years abroad?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## **6.1.4. Unrestrictive jus soli**

### **IMNAT\_4: Unrestrictive jus soli.**

**Does the country provide for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents?**

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Nationality by birth is only conferred in cases of statelessness. Any person born in China shall have Chinese nationality if the parents are stateless or of uncertain nationality and have settled in China (in MacaoSAR case, have the right of abode in Macao SAR). Under this condition, the birthplace of the parents is irrelevant. “Article 6 Any person born in China whose parents are stateless or of uncertain nationality and have settled in China shall have Chinese nationality. [第六條 父母無國籍或國籍不明，定居在中國，本人出生在中國，具有中國國籍。]”.

Sources: 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China]. 2003(1980).

## **6.1.5. Qualified jus soli**

### **IMNAT\_5: Qualified jus soli.**



**Does the country provide for children to acquire nationality by birth in the territory only if their parents were also born there?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, other restrictive conditions apply. Any person born in China shall have Chinese nationality if (1) his/ her parents are both Chinese nationals or (2) one of the parents is a Chinese national. In both cases, (one of) the parents need to not only be born in China but also stay as a Chinese national. In the second case scenario, it doesn't matter if it's the mother or father who is the Chinese national. "Article 4 Any person born in China whose parents are both Chinese nationals or one of whose parents is a Chinese national shall have Chinese nationality."

Sources: 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China]. 2003 (1980).

### **6.1.6. Standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence in the country**

**IMNAT\_6: Ordinary naturalization.**

**Does the country provide for standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence in it?**

Answer: No provision for standard naturalization based on residence

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of applying for PRC nationality from Macao SAR, the applicants must first become permanent residents of Macao SAR. Aside from this requirement, a requirement is to submit proof of a near relative who is a Chinese national. This procedure falls outside of what we consider to be a standard naturalization procedure based on residence, as it requires "Proof that the applicant has a near relative that is a Chinese national (for example, proof of family relationship, photocopy of that near relative's identity card)".

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

**Number of years of residence required for naturalization:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Number of continuous years of residence required for naturalization:**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Permanent residence status is required for naturalization:**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Renunciation of previous nationality is required:**

Answer: No exceptions to renunciation requirement specified in law

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of applying for PRC nationality from Macao SAR, the applicants must first become permanent residents of Macao SAR. In addition, several supporting documents are mentioned: birth certificate, marital status certificate, proof of near Chinese national relative, proof of (current) nationality, certificate of criminal record, proof of ordinary residence, proof of income, and proof of education. In addition, applicants need to present proof of renunciation of foreign nationalities: "A. Application for Naturalization Requirement: Foreign nationals or stateless persons who are permanent residents of the Macao SAR may apply. [...] Once the application is approved and otherwise the applicant is a stateless person, the applicant must within 6 months from the date of notification of his/her approval, submit a document which proves that he/she has renounced his/her foreign nationality. Otherwise, the approval will lose effect. "

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

#### **Language condition for naturalization:**

Answer: No language condition in the law

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of applying for PRC nationality from Macao SAR, the applicants must first become permanent residents of Macao SAR. In addition, several supporting documents are mentioned: birth certificate, marital status certificate, proof of near Chinese national relative, proof of (current) nationality, certificate of criminal record, proof of ordinary residence, proof of income, and proof of education. In addition, applicants need to present proof of renunciation of foreign nationalities: "A. Application for Naturalization Requirement: Foreign nationals or stateless persons who are permanent residents of the Macao SAR may apply. [...] Once the application is approved and otherwise the applicant is a stateless person, the applicant must within 6 months from the date of

notification of his/her approval, submit a document which proves that he/she has renounced his/her foreign nationality. Otherwise, the approval will lose effect. "

Sources: Macao SAR Identification Services Bureau. "國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

#### **Civil knowledge is a requisite for naturalization:**

Answer: No naturalization test or cultural assimilation condition

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of applying for PRC nationality from Macao SAR, the applicants must first become permanent residents of Macao SAR. In addition, several supporting documents are mentioned: birth certificate, marital status certificate, proof of near Chinese national relative, proof of (current) nationality, certificate of criminal record, proof of ordinary residence, proof of income, and proof of education. In addition, applicants need to present proof of renunciation of foreign nationalities: "A. Application for Naturalization Requirement: Foreign nationals or stateless persons who are permanent residents of the Macao SAR may apply. [...] Once the application is approved and otherwise the applicant is a stateless person, the applicant must within 6 months from the date of notification of his/her approval, submit a document which proves that he/she has renounced his/her foreign nationality. Otherwise, the approval will lose effect. "

Sources: Macao SAR Identification Services Bureau. "國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

#### **Clean criminal record is a requisite:**

Answer: Absence of criminal sentences or misdemeanors punishable with 3 months or less (or equivalent penalty)

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of applying for PRC nationality from Macao SAR, the applicants must first become permanent residents of Macao SAR. In addition, several supporting documents are mentioned: birth certificate, marital status certificate, proof of near Chinese national relative, proof of (current) nationality, certificate of criminal record, proof of ordinary residence, proof of income, and proof of education. In addition, applicants need to present proof of renunciation of foreign nationalities: "A. Application for Naturalization Requirement: Foreign nationals or stateless persons who are permanent residents of the Macao SAR may apply. [...] Once the application is approved and otherwise the applicant is a stateless person, the applicant must within 6 months from the date of notification of his/her approval, submit a document which proves that he/she has renounced his/her foreign nationality. Otherwise, the approval will lose effect. "

Sources: Macao SAR Identification Services Bureau. "國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

#### **Economic resources as requisite for naturalization:**

Answer: Includes employment condition or no welfare dependency ONLY at time of application

Code: 0.75

Explanation: In case of applying for PRC nationality from Macao SAR, the applicants must first become permanent residents of Macao SAR. In addition, several supporting documents are mentioned: birth certificate, marital status certificate, proof of near Chinese national relative, proof of (current) nationality, certificate of criminal record, proof of ordinary residence, proof of income, and proof of education. In addition, applicants need to present proof of renunciation of foreign nationalities: "A. Application for Naturalization Requirement: Foreign nationals or stateless persons who are permanent residents of the Macao SAR may apply. [...] Once the application is approved and otherwise the applicant is a stateless person, the applicant must within 6 months from the date of notification of his/her approval, submit a document which proves that he/she has renounced his/her foreign nationality. Otherwise, the approval will lose effect. "

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

### **6.1.7. Socialization based acquisition of citizenship**

**IMNAT\_7: Naturalization by socialization.**

**Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality of minors who reside for a certain period or schooling in the country?**

Answer: No provision

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Acquisition of PRC nationality cannot be granted solely by the merits of schooling in the Macao SAR.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

### **6.1.8. Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country**

**IMNAT\_8: Long residence.**

**Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has resided there for a very long time (e.g. more or equal of 12 years)?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, in the case of Macao SAR, long habitual residence is linked to the right of abode in Macao but not enough for the acquisition of PRC nationality.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

### 6.1.9. Preferential naturalization for immigrants from specific countries

**IMNAT\_9: Preferential naturalization by country.**

**Does the country provide for a special (e.g. quicker, easier) acquisition of nationality by a person who is a national of a specific country?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]”. Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

### 6.1.10. Cultural affinity/Ethnic ties

**IMNAT\_10: Preferential naturalization due to cultural or ethnic ties.**

**Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has an affinity with its culture or is somehow defined as co-ethnic?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Portuguese citizens (being documented as the co-ethnic proxy in this questionnaire) are offered easier/ differentiated access to apply for residence permit and permanent residence, but when it comes to naturalization and acquisition of Chinese nationality, whether the applicant has (former) Portuguese citizenship is irrelevant.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]”. Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp).

### 6.1.11. Spousal transfer

**IMNAT\_11: Spousal transfer.**

**Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the spouse or registered partner of a person who is already a national citizen?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, spouses can access naturalization by first becoming permanent residents.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]”. Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp). / 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China]. 2003(1980). / Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on Some Questions Concerning Implementation of the Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. 1997. Art 1. / Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on Some Questions Concerning Implementation of the Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China in the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC. 1999. Art. 1.

### **6.1.12. Filial transfer**

**IMNAT\_12: Filial transfer.**

**Does the polity provide for acquisition of nationality by the child of a person who is already a national citizen?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Children can access permanent residence and thereafter naturalization.

Sources: Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on Some Questions Concerning Implementation of the Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China in the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC. 1999. Art. 1.

### **6.1.13. Special naturalization for refugees**

**IMNAT\_13: Refugees.**

**Does the polity facilitate the acquisition of nationality by a refugee in its territory?**

Answer: Not applicable (i.e. no refugee proxy)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

### **6.1.14. Naturalization for special achievements/talents**

**IMNAT\_14: Special talents.**

**Does the polity provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person in account of special achievements/talents?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, while special achievement is a legitimate advantage that may facilitate the process of application for permanent residence which is a required condition for naturalization, it is not a waiver for the residence requirements.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]”. Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp). / 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China]. 2003(1980). / Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on Some Questions Concerning Implementation of the Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. 1997. Art 1. / Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on Some Questions Concerning Implementation of the Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China in the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC. 1999. Art. 1.

**6.1.15. Naturalization due to investment/financial assets**

**IMNAT\_15: Special talents.**

**Does the polity provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person with special financial assets (say which) or persons who invest money in the country?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, while investment is a legitimate advantage that may facilitate the process of application for permanent residence which is a required condition for naturalization, it is not a waiver for the residence requirement.

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. “國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]”. Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp). / 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China]. 2003(1980). / Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on Some Questions Concerning Implementation of the Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. 1997. Art 1. / Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on Some Questions Concerning Implementation of the Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China in the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC. 1999. Art. 1.

**6.1.16. Transfer to other relatives**

**IMNAT\_16: Transfer to other relatives.**

**Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a relative other than the spouse or child of a person who is already a citizen?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Possible but unspecified in Macao SAR. "d. Proof that the applicant has a near relative that is a Chinese national (for example, proof of family relationship, photocopy of that near relative's identity card);" "Article 7 Aliens or stateless persons who are willing to abide by the Chinese Constitution and laws and have one of the following conditions may apply for approval to join Chinese nationality: 1. Close relatives of Chinese people".

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp). / 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China]. 2003(1980). / Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Some Questions Concerning Implementation of the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. 1997. Art 1. / Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Some Questions Concerning Implementation of the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China in the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC. 1999. Art. 1.

### **6.1.17. Nationality for the stateless**

**IMNAT\_17: Stateless.**

**Does the country facilitate the naturalization of a stateless person in its territory?**

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: When a stateless applicant applies for PRC nationality from Macao SAR, he/ she is only exempted from submitting the proof of nationality and still required the rest of the supporting documents. "Article 7 Foreign nationals or stateless persons who are willing to abide by China's Constitution and laws and who meet one of the following conditions may be naturalized upon approval of their applications: (1)they are near relatives of Chinese nationals ; (2)they have settled in China; or (3)they have other legitimate reasons."

Sources: Macau SAR Identification Services Bureau. "國籍申請 | 身份證明局 [Application for Naturalization]". Access date not available. [http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality\\_e.jsp](http://www.dsi.gov.mo/nationality_e.jsp). / 中华人民共和国国籍法 [Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China]. 2003(1980). / Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Some Questions Concerning Implementation of the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. 1997. Art 1. / Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Some Questions Concerning Implementation of the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China in the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC. 1999. Art. 1.



## **6.1.18. Nationality for regularized immigrants**

**IMNAT\_18: Regularization.**

**Does the country make any differentiation in terms of naturalization procedures regarding persons that have benefited from regularization programs ((i.e. is there any special naturalization scheme for regularized immigrants)?**

Answer: Not applicable (i.e. no regularization)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## **6.1.19. Naturalization possible even if applicant had irregular status before**

**IMNAT\_19: Irregular status.**

**Does the polity provide for a person who has or has had irregular migrant status who can however prove having had resided long enough in the country to apply for naturalization(i. e. is ever having been an irregular migrant an impediment to regularize)?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## **6.2. Immigrant citizenship**

### **6.2.1. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants**

**IMCIT\_1: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants.**

**Does the polity restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized (even if they only have that one nationality)?**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No explicit citizenship restrictions for naturalized nationals. The application for naturalization preconditions that the applicant has already obtained the right of abode in Macao SAR

which is linked to basically full citizenship in Macao. But for non-Chinese and non-Portuguese Macao permanent residents, the right of abode can be lost due to long-term absence (36 consecutive months).

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

#### **For how long are the restrictions applied?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Do the restrictions apply to public office posts?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

#### **Other type of restrictions**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## **6.2.2. Loss or suspension of citizenship after residence abroad for immigrants who naturalized**

### **IMCIT\_2. Loss or suspension of citizenship.**

**Does the polity deprive their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad.**

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No loss or suspension of citizenship (right of abode in Macao SAR) for the naturalized nationals after residence abroad.

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

### **Are these rights recovered upon return?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

## **6.2.3. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals**

### **IMCIT\_3: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals.**

**Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized and have another/other nationality/ies?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Dual nationality is not allowed

Sources: 第 8/1999 號法律 [Law No. 8/1999]. 1999.

### **How long do the restrictions apply?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Do the restrictions apply to public office post?**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

**Other type of restrictions (beyond electoral and public office posts).**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable